NAVSHIPS 94791 *(Non-Registered)*

TECHNICAL MANUAL

for

PANORAMIC SINGLE SIDEBAND SPECTRUM ANALYZER MODEL SSB-3b (AN/URM-134A)

THE SINGER COMPANY, METRICS DIVISION
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF SHIPS

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REMARKS:

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LTV RANGE SYSTEMS DIVISION
Dallas, Texas

ADDENDUM TO INSTRUCTION MANUAL
FOR
MODEL SSB-3b
146

This Addendum changes the manual to reflect design changes made in the equipment after the manual was printed.

These changes apply to all equipment with serial number suffixes -134 and up.

Make the following pen and ink corrections:

Page	Paragraph	Line	Action
4	i	4	Change "deflection 200 uv" to read "deflection 20 uv".
4	j	5	Change "2 mv" to read "200 uv".
7	1-7.1.a.	V1	Change type from "6J6" to "6AF4A".
7	1-7.1.a.	V2	Change type from "12AT7" to "6922"

Page	Paragraph or Figure	Line	Action
27	a	23	Change line 23 to read "level, a 200-microvolt signal input level will produce".
29	b.1	2	Change "V1(6J6)" to "V1(6AF4A)".
29	b.1	3	Change "V2(12AT7)" to "V2(6922)"

Page	Paragraph or Figure	Line	Action
41	Fig. V-1	V1	Change Voltage and Resistance readings of V1 to read:

PIN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V	5	NC	-5.8	0	.45	.1	NC
R	600K	NC	*	0	1K	10K	NC

Change "INPUT MIXER, V1-6J6" to read "INPUT MIXER, V1-6AF4A".

41 Fig. V-1 V2 Change Voltage and Resistance readings of V2 to read:

PIN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
R	67	0	1.5	4.6AC	0	135	68	67	0
V		115K	270	*	0	8.5K	25K	∞	0

Change "RF AMPLIFIER, V2-12AT7" to read "RF AMPLIFIER, V2-6922".

uit ol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr & Mfrs No.	Qty In Set	Qty 3 Mo. Opn	Unit Price
		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1000 ohms, ±5%, ½W Pan Part RC20BX102J	AC EB1025	5		
		Delete	Delete	De-lete		
		RESISTOR: fixed composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5% 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035	8		
		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 270,000 ohms, ±5%, 1W Pan Part RC20BX247J	AC GB2745	2		
		Delete				
		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, 15 ohms, 5W, axial leads, Pan Part RW5X150A-1	BO 243E 1505	1		
		(Change in Qty In Set only)		3		
		(Change in Qty In Set Only)		2		
		(Delete entry in Qty In Set column)		--		
		(Change in Qty In Set only)		2		
		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 750,000 ohms, ±5%, ½W Pan Part RC20BX754J	AC ED7545			
		(Delete entry in Qty In Set Column)		--		
		(Change in Qty In Set only)		2		

Circuit Ref Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr & Mfrs No.	Qty In Set	Qty 3 Mo. Opn	Un Pr
R723		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 5.95 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ5P95F	CM Type C½C	1		
R750		Delete				
V1		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AF4A Pan Part 6AF4A	BX 6AF4A	1		
V2		ELECTRON TUBE: 6922 Pan Part 6922	BX 6922			

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Panoramic Single Sideband Spectrum Analyzer, Model SSB-3b.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

I-1. GENERAL

This Instruction Manual has been prepared to assist in the installation, operation and servicing of the Panoramic Single Sideband Spectrum Analyzer, Model SSB-3b.

No attempt to operate the equipment should be made until the operator is thoroughly familiar with the information contained in CHAPTER III - OPERATION.

I-2. APPLICATIONS

The Model SSB-3b is designed for research, design or production test applications such as:

Rapid analysis of in-band distortion of SSB transmitters and exciters by two tone test method (to -60 db).

Measurement of suppressed carrier levels, residual unwanted sidebands. Monitor transmission bandwidths.

Hum sideband studies (e.g., ±60 cps component readily analyzed down to -60 db).

Out of band signal studies of harmonics, cross products, parasitics, etc.

Ideal for virtually any narrow band r-f studies of up to ±50 KC as in AM, FM, PM and multiplexed channels.

I-3. EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED

Description	Quantity
Panalyzor, Model SB-12bS, Type T-100	1
Tuning Head, Model RF-7a	1
Two-Tone Generator, Model TTG-2	1
Power Supply, Model PS-21*	1
Cabinet	1
Transformer, Constant-Voltage, T-3003A-1	1
Cable, Interconnecting, 14 wire, W74-36	1
Cable, Coaxial, W13-36	1
Line Cord, a-c, PS-21, W4-72	1
Probe, High Impedance, Model PRB-2	1
Spare Fuse, 2 Amp, 250 V, Slow-Blow**	3
Tool, Alignment, E1010	1

* Model PS-12 supplied with rack mount equipments.
** Installed in equipment.

I-4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION, MODEL SSB-3b

The Model SSB-3b is an instrument designed for r-f spectrum analysis especially in narrow band communications systems. For the widely used two tone tests of transmitter networks, the SSB-3b supplies the required input signals, directly calibrated readout, and is self-checking to insure reliable results. The spectrum analyzer section of the SSB-3b is the improved Panalyzor, Model SB-12bS. The other components of the SSB-3b, which make it an all-inclusive measurement device, are a specially designed Tuning Head, Model RF-7a, a two tone audio signal generator, Model TTG-2, and a transmitter-simulating two r-f tone source for self-checking. An optional Range Extending Converter, Model REC-1, is available. In use, the frequency dial of the Model RF-7a Tuning Head is set to the center of the spectrum of interest. Its output is mixed with the input signal in the broad band converter of the SB-12bS. Since the SB-12bS always scans a region about a 500 KC center, the tuning head calibration is marked at 500 KC above the actual frequency generated. The Tuning Head output is stable and free from spurious frequencies so that it does not affect the subsequent analysis accuracy. A 50 db attenuator in 1 db steps is included in the signal input circuit to implement handling of large amplitudes.

With the optional Range Extending Converter, Model REC-1, receiver outputs, i-f's, multiplexed channels, etc., within the range of 100 cps to 2 MC are translated up in frequency and analyzed on the SB-12bS crt screen. The Model REC-1 includes heterodyne and frequency selective networks to insure linearity to -60 db.

Preset operating modes on the SB-12bS are designed to simplify analysis by automatically taking care of such manipulations as adjusting sweep width, gain, i-f bandwidth (resolution) and sweep rate. By choosing one of the preset sweep widths, i.e., 150, 500, 3,500, 7,000 and 14,000 cps, the other parameters are tracked so as to optimize the analysis. For example, on the 150 cps sweep width, a relatively slow scan rate of 10 sec/scan, AFC, stabilizing, and a narrow i-f filter bandwidth are switched in. On such magnified views, the "quick look" circuit speeds up the sweep to 1 scan/second for aid in signal location on a qualitative basis. Release of the switch returns the settings to the optimized values. Full range continuous adjustments of sweep width, sweep rate, and i-f bandwidth are provided in the VAR(iable) operation mode.

The vertical amplitude calibrations are logarithmic and linear as selected by a front panel switch. The log calibration of 0 to -40 db is extended to the -20 db to -60 db range by a switch when signals between -40 db and -60 db are to be measured. The SSB-3b is designed with reliable and linear input networks which permit full 60 db range tests. Residual hum is suppressed at least 60 db.

The SB-12bS includes a 5ADP7 cathode-ray tube. Adjustable edge lighting on the calibrated crt scale is provided. The camera mount bezel will accept standard oscilloscope cameras. A graphic pen and ink recorder, the Panoramic Model RC-3b, is available, when unattended analysis and permanent records are desired. Each scan using the RC-3b results in a 12" x 4-1/2" chart. Minimum RC-3b sweep interval for recording is 0.5 minute.

I-4.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION, MODEL SB-12bS.

The Panalyzor, Model SB-12bS, is an automatic scanning superheterodyne receiver which permits analysis and identification of one or many radio-frequency signals at one time. Each signal within the band being scanned is displayed on a cathode-ray tube as one of a series of inverted V's or "pips". The pip amplitude and position along the calibrated horizontal axis are indicative of signal level and frequency, respectively. A CW signal produces a single pip. Modulated signals (AM, FM or pulsed) cause a series of pips which indicate sideband distribution and levels.

The Model SB-12bS provides two modes of operation divided into seven ranges.

The variable sweep width mode of operation provides a 0 - 100 KC variable sweep width for search and preliminary analysis and a 0 to 2 KC variable sweep width with automatic frequency controlled sweep for detailed analysis.

The pre-set mode of operation provides pre-set, narrow band, sweep widths of 14 KC, 7 KC, 3.5 KC, 500 cps and 150 cps for slow speed, highly resolved analysis. The 500 cps and 150 cps sweep widths are AFC stabilized.

The Model SB-12bS provides visual means of examining such parameters as the effects of power supply fluctuations, thermal changes, humidity, component variations, shock, vibration and load changes upon frequency. Both magnitude and direction of frequency drift are indicated. Parasitic oscillations which normally may pass unnoticed can quickly be detected and identified. Spurious modulation by subsonics, hum and noise are readily spotted. In single sideband linearity tests, the Model SB-12bS permits in-band intermodulation distortion readings to -60 db.

Because of its Panoramic presentation the instrument is invaluable for monitoring a frequency band for the appearance, disappearance and shift of signals. Highly useful graphic displays of such phenomena as Bessel function distributions of FM signals, energy distribution of pulsed r-f signals with low prf's, AM sidebands, etc., can be obtained.

The Model SB-12bS is unique in that it offers all the advantages of automatically scanning spectrum presentations, yet enables examination of signals so closely adjacent in frequency that their corresponding deflections normally tend to merge together or even completely mask one another. The instrument can, at reduced sweep widths and slow sweep rates, resolve equal amplitude signals down to 10 cps separation. Signals with an amplitude ratio of 60 db separated by 60 cps are clearly separated. (See Figures I-1 and I-2, Resolution E_2/E_1 Graphs.)

I-4.2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION, MODEL TTG-2.

The Panoramic Two-Tone Generator, Model TTG-2, contains two independent low-distortion audio oscillators and a passive mixing circuit. Each oscillator covers the range 100 - 10,000 cps, with digital frequency selection and a continuous interpolation control. The output of either oscillator, or both outputs combined, may be connected to the front panel OUTPUT terminals by means of a selector switch. The amplitude of the selected output signal is read on a front panel meter, calibrated in volts and dbm (referred to 1 milliwatt in 600 ohms). The level of each oscillator is individually adjustable between two and four volts rms. A precision output attenuator provides up to 110 db of attenuation in 1 db steps. The output impedance is essentially constant at 600 ohms.

The primary application of the Model TTG-2 is for modulating a single-sideband suppressed carrier (SSB) transmitter in order to measure the third order (in-band) distortion generated in the transmitter. This measurement is usually referred to as a "two-tone test".

A single tone may be used to modulate a conventional AM transmitter for measurement of non-linear distortion in the audio stages and the modulated amplifier.

I-4.3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION, TUNING HEAD, MODEL RF-7a.

The Tuning Head, Model RF-7a, is a highly stable, continuous tuning oscillator-multiplier unit de-

igned to provide local injection signals over the ange of 2.5 to 40 MC for the Model SSB-3b. It onsists of a precision inductance-tuned variable-requency oscillator and several frequency multi-lier stages and is contained, complete with ower supply, in a standard, completely shielded, elay rack mounting unit which occupies a rack eight (panel space) of 5-1/4 inches.

The range of signal frequencies generated by the nit is divided into four bands, harmonically re-ated. The controls provided are the band range switch, main tuning and output level control. The output level is monitored by means of an integral panel-mounted meter. Special attention has been given to oscillator frequency stability and low spurious radiation, thus making the unit particu-arly suitable for use in single-sideband trans-mitter measurements.

A two speed tuning drive facilitates rapid frequency changes, while retaining the slow, backlash-free tuning needed for final tuning of the Model RF-7a.

I-4.4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION, MODEL PRB-2.

The Cathode Follower, Model PRB-2, permits connection of signals from a high-impedance source to the Panoramic Panalyzor, Model SB-12bS.

The complete probe consists of a cathode follower section, three attenuator heads (a 20 db head, a 40 db head, and a 60 db head), and three test points (a straight point, a hooked point, and an alligator-clip point).

I-5. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS, MODEL SSB-3b

a. Sweep Widths and Sweep Rates.

	Preset					Variable
Sweep Width	150 cps	500 cps	3.5 kc	7 kc	14 kc	(0-100 kc and 0-2 kc with AFC)
Sweep Rate (cps):	0.1*	0.1*	1	1	1	(0.1 - 30)
Resolution (3 db down):	10 cps	18 cps	150 cps	220 cps	350 cps	(10 cps to 1.8 kc)
Minimum frequency separation for measurements 60 db down:	60 cps	100 cps	600 cps	900 cps	1.4 kc	

*May be speeded up to 1 cps by panel mounted lever switch to facilitate location of signals. AFC circuit used.

b. Frequency Range: (with Tuning Head, Model RF-7a) 2 MC to 40 MC. (with Range Extending Converter, Model REC-1) 100 cps to 2 MC.

c. Input Attenuator: Up to 50 db in 1 db steps. Continuous 20 db gain control.

d. Probe Attenuators: 20, 40 and 60 db. (Screw-on type.)

e. Sensitivity: (At 50 ohm signal input.) Less than 2 mv full scale log (with .3 V output from Tuning Head, Model RF-7a).

With High Impedance Probe, Model PRB-2 - Insertion loss approximately 10 db at 2 MC.

f. Input Impedance: 50 ohms. With High Impedance Probe, Model PRB-2, 12 megohms shunted by 5 uuf.

g. Amplitude Scales: Linear and 40 db range log, selectable by front panel switch. The front panel 20 db IF ATTENUATOR may be used to extend calibrated range to 60 db.

h. Dynamic Amplitude Range: (Two-Tone Test) All in-band residual (odd order intermodulation products better than 60 db below the level of two equal amplitude reference signals deflected 20 db above full scale on log amplitude.

i. Residual Hum Level: Sidebands due to power line frequencies suppressed more than 60 db.

j. Internal Self-Checking Features: Two crystal controlled oscillators, 3000 KC and 3002 KC.

500 KC (center frequency) crystal controlled oscillator with AM input terminals for sweep width checks.

5 KC marker oscillator for internal modulation of 500 KC crystal calibrating oscillator.

k. Auxiliary Outputs: Vertical amplitude and horizontal frequency output terminals are provided.

l. CRT Indicator: A 5" high persistence crt (5ADP7) with scale illumination and a standard oscilloscope camera mounting bezel.

m. Optional Indicator: Automatically inked paper recorder, Model RC-3b. Chart size 12" x 4-1/2".

n. Two-Tone Signal Generator: Model TTG-2 consisting of two independent audio oscillators with outputs combined in linear mixer.

1. Oscillator Frequencies: Each oscillator, 100 cps - 10 KC, continuously adjustable.

2. Output Level: Up to 4 volts rms per tone into 600 ohm balanced load. Up to 2 volts per tone into unbalanced load.

3. Output Selection: The two tones may be switched on and off independently, without interaction. Individual level adjustments are provided so that the two tones may be set to the same amplitude.

4. Output Attenuator: Precision attenuators provide up to 110 db attenuation in 1 db steps.

5. Distortion: All harmonic and intermodulation products are down at least 60 db from either output tone as analyzed on SSB-3b screen.

o. Power Consumption: Approximately 300 watts.

p. Power Sources: 105 to 125 volts, 47.5 to 450 cps. (A line regulator is supplied with the SSB-3b which allows operation from 95 to 125 volts, 60 cycles, with improved stability.) At other power line frequencies, special regulators are available.

I-5.1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MODEL SB-12bS.

a. Sweep Widths.

	SWEEP WIDTH	MODE
	0 - 100 KC	Continuously variable
AFC Stabilized	0 - 2 KC	Continuously variable
	150 cps 500 cps	Pre-set with automatically optimum i-f bandwidth (Resolution)
	3.5 KC 7 KC 14 KC	
(Other pre-set sweep widths available upon request.)		

b. Input Center Frequency. 500 KC

c. Bandpass Region (after input mixer). 450 - 550 KC.

d. Bandpass Region Amplitude Characteristic. (450 - 550 KC) Uniform within ±5% or ±1/2 db.

e. Image Rejection. Better than (100 to 1) at input center frequency.

f. Input Impedance. 50 ohms at VFO INPUT jack. 12 megohms shunted by 5 uuf into PRB-2.

g. Input Attenuator. 0 - 50 db attenuation of the input signal in 1 db step. Accuracy ±0.05 db/db to 30 MC.

h. Amplitude Scales. Linear and 2 decade log selectable by front panel switch. A front panel 20 db attenuator may be used to extend calibrated range to 60 db.

i. Direct Sensitivity. Maximum rms voltage (at signal input terminal) in center frequency band (450 - 550 KC) required for full scale linear deflection: 200 uv.

j. Conversion Sensitivity. Maximum rms signal required at signal input terminal for full scale log deflection when 0.3 volts rms from an external signal generator is injected into the VFO input terminal: 2 mv. (The signal generator frequency should be adjusted to heterodyne the signal down to the input center frequency band of the Panalyzor.)

k. Input Mixer Range. The SB-12bS input aperiodic mixer is suitable for signals up to approximately 1000 MC. Sensitivity and dynamic range are reduced above 40 MC.

l. Scan Rates. 0.1 cps to 30 cps continuously

variable. On pre-set sweep widths of 150 cps, 500 cps - 0.1 cps scan rate. On pre-set sweep widths of 14 KC, 7 KC and 3.5 KC - 1 cps scan rate.

m. Resolution. Continuously adjustable with IF BANDWIDTH control except on pre-set sweep widths. Range from approximately 3 KC down to less than 10 cps. (Resolution is defined as the frequency separation between two equal adjacent signals such that the intersection between their respective pip indications is 30% below the apex amplitude).

See Figure I-1, Resolution Graph. The Model SB-12bS is capable of 10 cps resolution or better at slow scan rates and reduced sweep widths.

n. Dynamic Amplitude Range (Two-Tone Test). All in-band residual (odd order) intermodulation products better than 60 db below level of two equal reference signals deflected 20 db above full scale log.

o. Internal Self-Checking Features.

1. Two crystal controlled oscillators (RF TEST), 3000 KC and 3002 KC.

2. 500 KC (center frequency) crystal controlled oscillator (CAL OSC) with a-m input terminals for sweep width checks.

3. 5 KC marker oscillator for internal modulation of 500 KC (CAL OSC) crystal controlled calibrating oscillator.

p. Auxiliary Outputs. Vertical amplitude and horizontal frequency output terminals provided. Connector provided for operation with chart recorder, Model RC-3b.

q. Indicator. 5" diameter flat face crt (5ADP7) with edge lit reticle and scale illumination, and a standard oscilloscope camera mounting bezel.

r. Power Consumption. Approximately 180 watts.

s. Power Source. 95 - 125 volt 60 cps. Line regulator supplied. Special regulators available for 220 volts or 50 cps operation.

I-5.2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MODEL TTG-2.

Oscillator Frequencies:
100 - 10,000 cps

Calibration Accuracy:
± 2%

Maximum Output Level:
4 volts rms per tone

Output Impedance:
600 ohms, balanced to ground

Distortion:
All intermodulation products, harmonics, hum and noise are down more than 60 db referred to the output voltage.

Input Connections:
Integral 6 foot three-wire line cord with plug.

Output Connections:
Output terminals on front panel.

Power Requirements:
105 - 125 volts, 50 - 400 cps, 50 watts

I-5.3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MODEL RF-7a.

Frequency Range:
2.5 to 40.0 MC, in four bands. The unit is calibrated in signal frequency (i.e., 0.5 MC below the oscillator frequency) as follows:

Band 1 - 2.0 - 4.5 MC
Band 2 - 4.5 - 9.5 MC
Band 3 - 9.5 - 19.5 MC
Band 4 - 19.5 - 39.5 MC

Output Level:
Adjustable - 0 to 0.3 volts (minimum)

Output Impedance:
50 ohms coaxial (mating connector type UG-88/U

Spurious Radiation:
Hum and noise sidebands more than 60 db below fundamental.

Stability:
Better than 10 PPM under normal room temperature conditions. Low-noise oscillator tube used for minimum microphonics.

Power Input:
115 volts, 50/400 cycles a-c, approximately 35 watts.

I-5.4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MODEL PRB-2.

Frequency Response:
Down less than 6 db at 40 MC

Insertion Loss (at 2 MC):
10 db (approximate)

Input Impedance (less attenuator heads): *
12 megohms shunted by 5 uuf

Maximum permissible total rms input voltage	General	3rd Order Distortion Measurements
Probe less attenuator head	.1 volt	.03 volt
20 db attenuator head (single gold band)	1 volt	.3 volt
40 db attenuator head (double gold band)	10 volts	3 volts
60 db attenuator head (triple gold band)	100 volts	30 volts

* The input impedance will depend on the attenuator head being used. Note also, that the input impedance will decrease appreciably at the higher frequencies because the transit time in the cathode-follower tube becomes a significant factor.

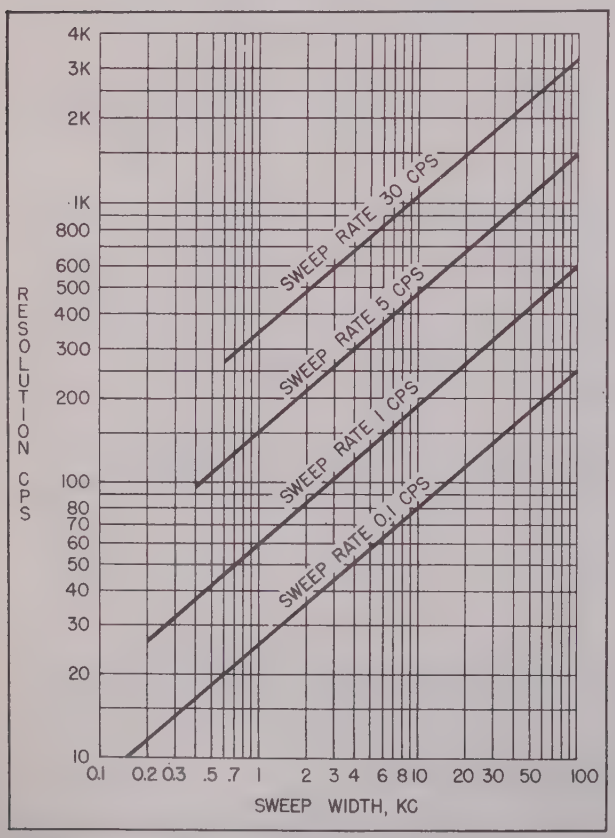


Figure I-1. Resolution (in cps) vs. Sweep Width (in KC).

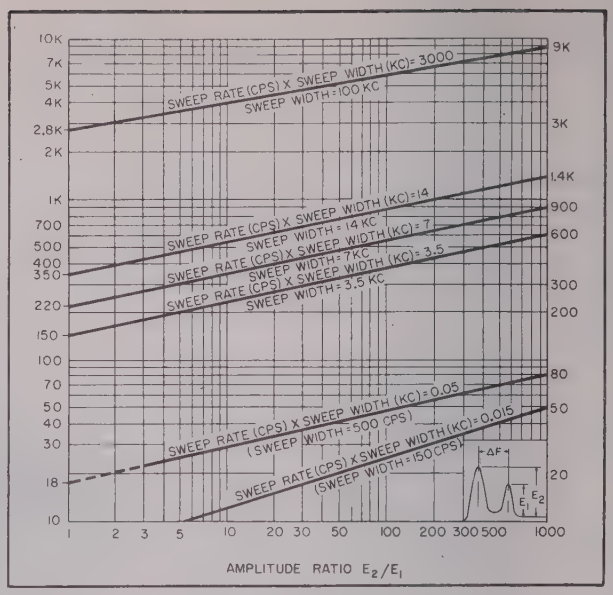

ΔF CPS
SWEEP RATE (CPS) X SWEEP WIDTH (KC)= 3000
SWEEP WIDTH = 100 KC
SWEEP RATE (CPS) X SWEEP WIDTH (KC)=14
SWEEP WIDTH = 14 KC
SWEEP RATE (CPS) X SWEEP WIDTH (KC)= 7
SWEEP WIDTH = 7 KC
SWEEP RATE (CPS) X SWEEP WIDTH (KC)= 3.5
SWEEP WIDTH = 3.5 KC
SWEEP RATE (CPS) X SWEEP WIDTH (KC)= 0.05
(SWEEP WIDTH = 500 CPS)
SWEEP RATE (CPS) X SWEEP WIDTH (KC)= 0.015
(SWEEP WIDTH = 150 CPS)
ΔF
E1
E2
AMPLITUDE RATIO E2/E1

Figure I-2. Minimum Frequency Separation Δf Required to Measure Amplitude Ratios E_2E_1.
Figures in parenthesis represent pre-set sweep widths. The curves represent the electrical resolution of the Model SB-12bS. The dashed portion represents electrical resolution beyond optical resolution. To obtain the results shown in this portion of the curve, an expanded scale oscilloscope or Recorder, Model RC-3b, must be used.

I-6. PRYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MODEL SSB-3b

a. Weights.

Description	Weight
Model SSB-3b, in Cabinet	120 lbs
Transformer, Constant-Voltage, T3003A-1	19 lbs

b. Dimensions. See Figure II-1 for Outline Dimensional Data.

Description	Dimension
Probe, Model PRB-2	.3 ft long (cable)

I-7. TUBE AND TRANSISTOR COMPLEMENT, MODEL SSB-3a

I-7.1. TUBE AND TRANSISTOR COMPLEMENT, MODEL SB-12bS.

a. Analyzer Section.

Circuit Reference Symbol	Type	Function
V1	6J6	Input Mixer
V2	12AT7	RF Amplifier
V3	6BE6	2nd Mixer, Local Oscillator
V4	6AH6	Reactance Tube
V5	6BH6	AFC Amplifier
V6	12AL5	Discriminator
V7	6U8	IF Amplifier
V8	6U8	IF Amplifier
V9	6AU6	IF Amplifier
V10	12AU7	Detector; Video Amplifier
V11	12AU7	Amplifier; Cathode Follower
V12	5ADP7	CRT
V13	6AU6	Sweep Tube
V14	12AU7	Blocking Oscillator; Cathode Follower
V15	6BH6	Sweep Discharge Tube
V16	12AU7	Horizontal Deflection Amplifier
V17	5651	Voltage Reference Tube
V18	OA2	Voltage Regulator Tube
V20	6U8	IF Amplifier
Q1	2N404	Crystal Oscillator
Q2	2N404	Crystal Oscillator
Q3	2N404	Crystal Oscillator
Q4	2N404	Crystal Oscillator
Q5	2N404	Marker Oscillator
Q6	2N404	Marker Oscillator

b. Power Supply, Model PS-21

Circuit Reference Symbol	Type	Function
V101	5V4GA	Rectifier
V102	6AS7G	Series Regulator Tube
V103	12AX7	Amplifier
V104	5651	Voltage Reference Tube
CR601	International Rectifier V 100 HF	High Voltage Selenium Rectifier
CR602	International Rectifier V 100 HF	High Voltage Selenium Rectifier

I-7.2. TUBE COMPLEMENT, MODEL TTG-2.

Circuit Reference Symbol	Type	Function
V101	6AU6	Amplifier, OSC A
V102	6CL6	Cathode Follower, OSC A
V201	6AU6	Amplifier, OSC B
V202	6CL6	Cathode Follower, OSC B
CR401	1N2389	Plug-In Silicon Rectifier
I101	(3S6 (GE))	Stabilizing Lamp, OSC A
I201	(120 V, 3 W)	Stabilizing Lamp, OSC B

I-7.3. TUBE COMPLEMENT, MODEL RF-7a.

Circuit Reference Symbol	Type	Function
V1	6AU6	Buffer Amplifier
V2	6AU6	Frequency Doubler

Circuit Reference Symbol	Type	Function
V3	6AU6	Frequency Doubler
V4	6AH6	Frequency Doubler
V5	OB2	Voltage Regulator
V101	7586	Oscillator
CR1	1N81A	Meter Rectifier
CR2	M 500	B+ Bridge Rectifier
CR3	M 500	B+ Bridge Rectifier
CR4	M 500	B+ Bridge Rectifier
CR5	M 500	B+ Bridge Rectifier
CR6	10A/10LF	Full Wave Heater Rectifier
CR7	10A/10LF	Full Wave Heater Rectifier
CR8	1Z5.8T5	Voltage Regulator

I-7.4. TUBE COMPLEMENT, MODEL PRB-2.

Circuit Reference Symbol	Type	Function
V21	5718	Cathode Follower

I-8. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

I-8.1. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS, MODEL SB-12bS.

a. INPUT ATTENUATOR. This is a group of six toggle switches which provide attenuations of 1 db, 2 db, 2 db, 10 db, 15 db and 20 db in the SIGNAL INPUT circuit. When the switches are in the down position, the indicated attenuation is inserted.

b. GAIN. The amplitude of the indication on the crt screen is adjusted with this control. Maximum gain is obtained at maximum clockwise position. The GAIN control should be operated at the maximum setting consistent with low noise on the crt display to reduce internal distortion in the Model SB-12bS input circuits.

c. AMPLITUDE SCALE. Selection of linear or logarithmic amplitude presentations is accomplished with this toggle switch. In the LOG position, signals having a 40 db (100:1) amplitude range may be viewed simultaneously on the screen. When using the LOG amplitude range, the horizontal lines on the calibrated screen are used. The calibration range is from 0 db to -40 db in 5 db steps. In the LIN position, signals having an amplitude ratio of 20 db (10:1) may be observed at one time. When using the LIN amplitude range, the calibration dots at the right edge of the calibrated screen are used. This linear scale is divided into 10 equal divisions. It should be noted that because of the time constant factor, the LOG feature does not function properly with narrow pulses.

d. IF ATTEN(uator). This toggle switch allows 20 db of attenuation to be inserted in the i-f amplifier. When this is done, the input signal may be adjusted for full scale LOG deflection. Placing the IF ATTEN(uator) switch in the 0 db position permits the full 60 db dynamic range of the Model SB-12bS to be used. Only the lower 40 db portion is displayed on the crt screen. This switch must always be in the 0 db position when making measurements.

e. CAL(ibrating) OSC(illator) LEVEL. This control varies the output amplitude of the 500 KC crystal oscillator, which is internally connected to the SIGNAL INPUT receptacle. This signal may be used to locate the center frequency of the Panalyzor, and may be modulated by an external audio oscillator or by the built-in 5 KC marker oscillator to provide marker sidebands for setting up any desired sweep width.

The 500 KC signal, in conjunction with the INPUT ATTENUATOR, may be used to check the accuracy of the LOG amplitude scale calibrations (which appear as dots at the left side of the calibrated screen).

In its fully counterclockwise position, the CAL(ibrating) OSC(illator) LEVEL control reduces the oscillator output to zero.

f. CENTER FREQ(uency). This control serves to set or maintain the frequency modulated local oscillator at its specified mean frequency. In this way, the deflection corresponding to a signal at the input center frequency is centered on the crt screen. A concentric vernier control has 10% of the range of the main control.

g. AFC. Operation of this toggle switch to

its upward position turns on the AFC circuit. It reduces the normal 100 KC maximum sweep width to 2 KC. This frequency stabilized narrow scanning width, in conjunction with the 0.1 cps scanning rate, provides the best resolution of which the instrument is capable. The AFC should only be used with sweep rates of 5 cps or less.

h. ILLUMINATION. This control is rotated in a clockwise direction to turn on the power. Continued clockwise rotation of this control increases the edge illumination of the crt screen.

i. BRILLIANCE. The intensity of the screen presentation is adjusted with this control.

j. FOCUS. The sharpness of the screen presentation is adjusted with this control.

k. SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR. This control provides a choice of five preset sweep widths of 150 cps, 500 cps, 3.5 KC, 7 KC, and 14 KC, and a sixth position marked VAR(iable). In the VAR(iable) position, the sweep width may be set to any value from 0 to 100 KC, the i-f bandwidth may be set for any desired resolution within the capability of the instrument, and the sweep rate may be set to any value from 0.1 cps to 30 cps. The video filter switch is also operative in this position.

In the pre-set positions, the i-f bandwidth is automatically set for optimum resolution. On the two narrowest ranges, the AFC circuit is automatically turned on; on the 3.5 KC, 7 KC and 14 KC ranges it is disabled. On the two narrowest ranges the sweep rate is 0.1 cps, and a low pass video filter with a bandwidth of approximately 40 cps is switched on. The sweep rate on the 3.5 KC, 7 KC and 14 KC ranges is 1 cps, and the video filter bandwidth is approximately 400 cps. The sensitivity of the Panalyzor is constant on all ranges, within ± 15%.

l. FAST SWEEP. This momentary contact lever switch sweep speeds up the sweep rate from 0.1 cps to 1 cps, on the 150 cps and 500 cps preset sweep ranges. This facilitates centering the display on the crt screen without the need to wait 10 seconds between sweeps. It also enables the operator to skip undesired portions of the frequency range being scanned.

m. RF TEST - 5 KC MARKER. This switch turns on either the two transistor crystal oscillators, operating at approximately 3000 KC and 3002 KC, or the 5 KC marker oscillator which modulates the CAL OSC. The 3000 KC and 3002 KC signals, which are turned on when the switch is in the RF TEST position, are internally mixed and connected to the SIGNAL INPUT. An external VFO, (Model RF-7a) tuned to 2500 KC or 3500 KC, must be connected to the VFO INPUT to display the test tones on the crt screen.

With the switch in the 5 KC MARKER position, a transistorized 5 KC oscillator, rich in harmonics, is energized. It is connected to the 500 KC calibrating oscillator and modulates it when the CAL OSC control is operated. The sideband pips at 5 KC intervals are visible out to ± 50 KC from the CAL OSC pip at 500 KC. This display facilitates setting up any desired sweep width in the VAR mode of operation.

The following controls are used relatively infrequently or are only needed when setting up the Panalyzor when using the VAR(iable) position of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR. They are located behind the door to the left of the crt.

n. H(orizontal) POS(ition). This control is used to adjust the position of the baseline trace along the horizontal axis.

o. V(ertical) POS(ition). This control is used to adjust the position of the baseline trace along the vertical axis.

p. SWEEP WIDTH. The scanning width of the instrument is adjusted with this control. When it is turned completely clockwise, the maximum spectrum width for which the instrument is designed, i.e., 100 KC when AFC is off, or 2 KC when AFC is on, can be seen on the screen. As the control is backed off in a counterclockwise direction, the bandwidth viewed becomes narrower. The part that can be seen, however, is expanded across the screen and hence is virtually magnified. The stability required for narrow sweep width and slow sweep rates is provided by turning on the AFC.

The SWEEP WIDTH control, in conjunction with the IF BANDWIDTH control, is useful for separating two or more signal deflections which are so close as to merge into each other.

q. IF BANDWIDTH. Resolution, or the ability to separate individual signals, is dependent upon two factors: The rate of frequency scan and the bandwidth of the i-f section of the instrument. Optimum resolution requires a definite relationship between the two. Resolution sharpens as both the frequency-scanning rate and i-f bandwidth are decreased.

The IF BANDWIDTH control is used to narrow the i-f bandwidth. Counter-clockwise rotation of this control narrows the width of the i-f section. It should be noted that as this control is adjusted, there will be some degree of change in the sensitivity of the equipment.

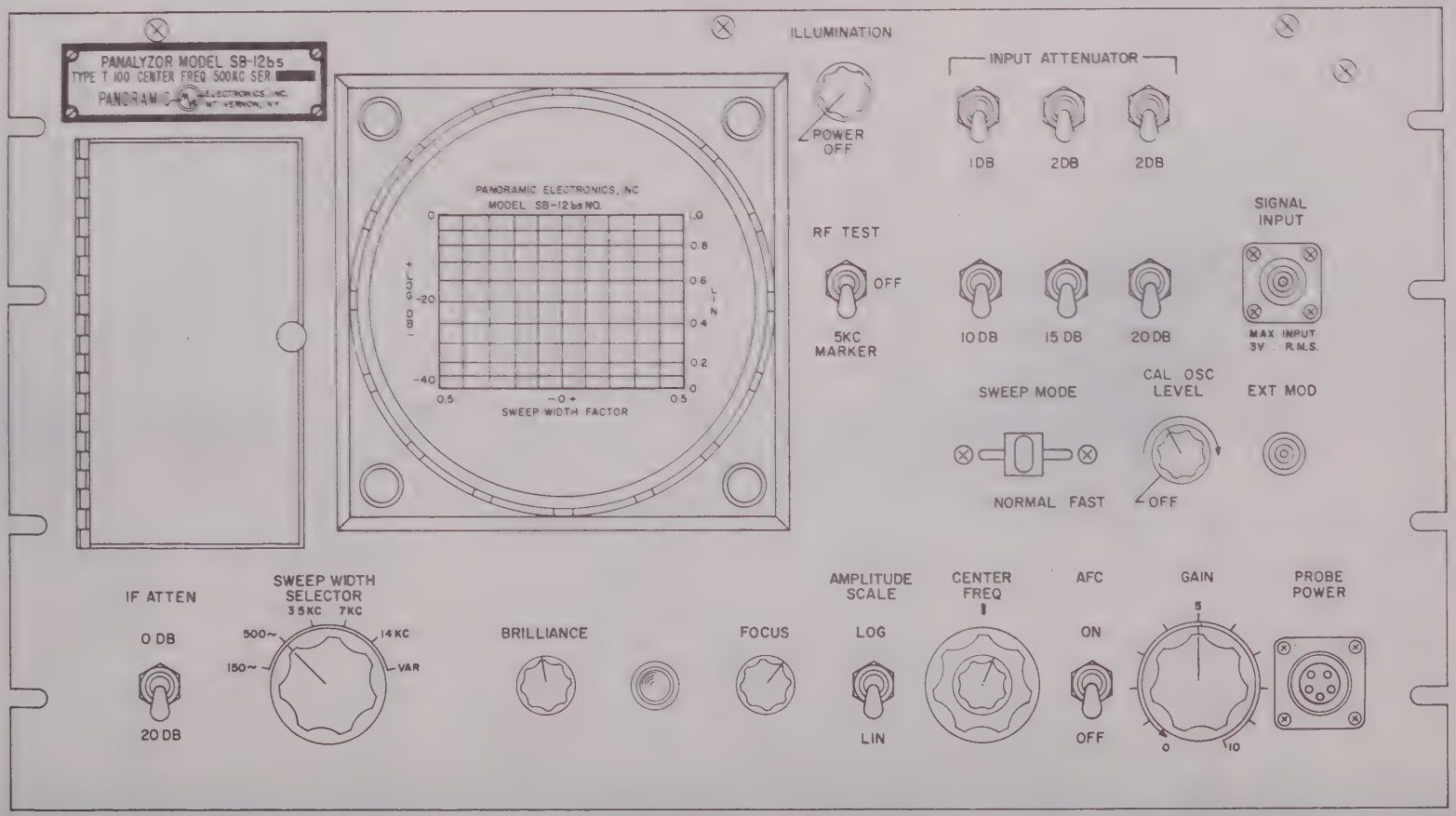


Figure I-3. Front Panel, Model SB-12bS.

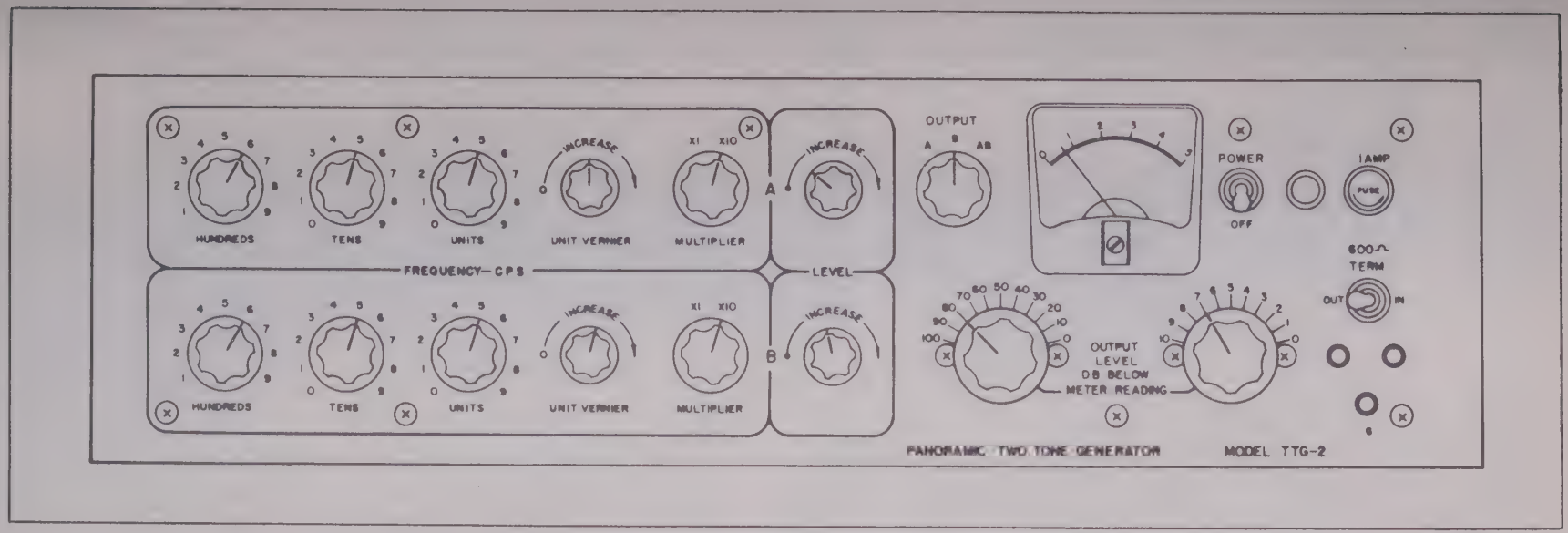


Figure I-4. Front Panel, Model TTG-2.

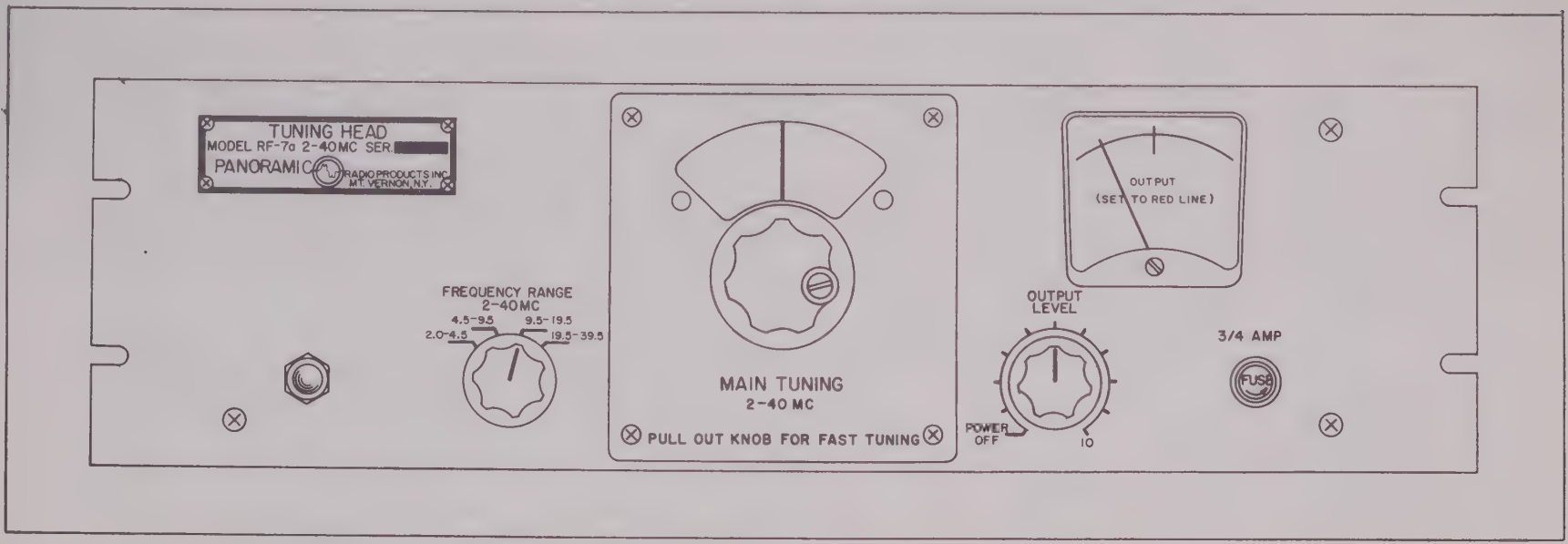


Figure I-5. Front Panel, Model RF-7a.

The frequency-scanning rate is diminished by increasing the scanning period or conversely by decreasing the spectrum width scanned within a given time. The AFC and SWEEP WIDTH controls provide the latter method. For a given setting of the SWEEP WIDTH control there is a complementary setting of the IF BANDWIDTH control to obtain optimum resolution.

On the pre-set sweep ranges the i-f bandwidth is automatically set for optimum resolution.

r. VIDEO FILTER. This toggle switch provides two degrees of video filtering to suppress such unwanted effects as noise, spurious beating between closely adjacent signals, hum, etc.

In the upper (HI) position, the video bandwidth is moderately reduced. In the lower (LO) position of the VIDEO FILTER switch the video bandwidth is greatly reduced. This position is suitable for use with very slow sweep rates and narrow sweep widths.

On the 150 cps and 500 cps pre-set sweep ranges, the LO filter is automatically switched on. On the 3.5 KC, 7 KC and 14 KC ranges, the HI filter is automatically switched on.

s. SWEEP RATE. This control provides continuously adjustable scanning rates between 0.1 cps and 30 cps. Counterclockwise rotation of this control reduces the sweep rate.

The control is operative only in the VAR position of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR.

I-8.2. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS, MODEL TTG-2.

a. FREQUENCY. Each oscillator has three selector switches, marked HUNDREDS, TENS, and UNITS, which select the three significant figures of frequency. The setting of the MULTIPLIER switch, with X1 and X10 positions, determines whether the frequency falls in the decade 100 - 999 cps, or 1000 - 9990 cps.

The UNIT VERNIER control provides a smooth, continuous variation of frequency, sufficient to fill the gaps between the positions of the UNITS switch. The frequency calibration of the switches is valid when the UNIT VERNIER control is set at zero.

b. LEVEL. Each oscillator has a front panel level control, which adjusts its output between the limits of 2 and 4 volts. The level is read on the OUTPUT LEVEL meter.

c. OUTPUT. This is a three position switch which selects the output of either oscillator "A" or oscillator "B", or the mixed output of both oscillators.

d. OUTPUT LEVEL. These are two precision attenuators, providing up to 100 db and 10 db attenuation in steps of 10 db and 1 db respectively. The actual output level in dbm at the terminals of the Model TTG-2 is equal to the algebraic sum of the OUTPUT LEVEL meter reading and the attenuator setting.

e. 600 Ω TERM. This toggle switch connects an internal 600 ohm termination resistor across the OUTPUT terminals. This is necessary for correct calibration of the OUTPUT LEVEL attenuators when a high impedance load is used. If the Model TTG-2 is connected to a 600 ohm load, this switch is set to OUT.

f. POWER. This toggle switch turns on the ac power to the Model TTG-2.

I-8.3. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS, MODEL RF-7a.

a. FREQUENCY RANGE. Any one of the four bands provided may be selected with this control. The bands are:

Band 1 - 2.0 - 4.5 MC
Band 2 - 4.5 - 9.5 MC
Band 3 - 9.5 - 19.5 MC
Band 4 - 19.5 - 39.5 MC

b. MAIN TUNING. This control is the main tuning control. The actual range of frequencies available in the rotational range of this control is governed by the setting of the FREQUENCY RANGE switch. In order to provide the required tuning precision, the MAIN TUNING control has been geared down so that approximately 300 turns are required to cover any given band. For rapid scanning, a two-speed mechanical drive is provided. Pulling the tuning knob out, away from the front panel, engages the high speed drive. This provides coverage of a complete band with approximately 30 turns of the MAIN TUNING control.

c. OUTPUT LEVEL. The output level of the Model RF-7a may be adjusted from 0 to greater than 0.3 volts by means of this control. A meter is provided to monitor the output level at all times. The red line on the meter face corresponds to approximately 0.3 volts, which is the recommended operating level.

CHAPTER II
INSTALLATION

II-1. INITIAL INSPECTION

This instrument has been tested and calibrated before shipment. Only minor preparations are required to put the instrument in operation.

If damage to the case is evident when delivery is made, have the person making the delivery describe the damage and sign the notation on all copies of the delivery receipt.

Most public carriers do not recognize claims for concealed damage if such damage is not reported within fifteen days after delivery. All shipping containers should be opened and the equipment inspected before fifteen days elapse.

If damage is found, whether concealed or obvious when delivered, call or write the carrier and ask that an inspection be made by their agent.

Although the carrier is liable for any damage in the shipment, Panoramic Radio Products, Inc. will assist in describing and providing for repair or replacement of damaged items.

The equipment is shipped with all tubes and crystals installed. Check that all such components are properly seated in their sockets.

II-2. INTERCONNECTING PROCEDURE

a. The Panoramic Single Sideband Spectrum Analyzer, Model SSB-3b, is normally operated from a 115 volt, 60 cycle, single phase power source. The power transformer connections are factory wired for 115 volt operation. With Constant-Voltage Transformer T-3003A-1, the equipment will operate properly over a line voltage variation of 95 - 130 volts.

NOTE

THE LINE VOLTAGE REGULATOR SUPPLIED MUST BE USED WITH THE EQUIPMENT TO INSURE PROPER OPERATION. THE REGULATOR IS OF THE SATURABLE REACTOR TYPE AND IS DESIGNED FOR A 60 CYCLE POWER SOURCE. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED ON A 50 CYCLE LINE. 50 CYCLE OPERATION REQUIRES THE USE OF EITHER A SATURABLE REACTOR TYPE REGULATOR SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR THIS FREQUENCY OR A LINE STABILIZER WHICH IS NOT FREQUENCY SENSITIVE. IT SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF A 180 VOLT-AMPERE OUTPUT.

b. Plug the line cord with twist-lock connector on the constant-voltage transformer into the twist-lock a-c receptacle on the PS-21 chassis.

Connect the a-c power line cord from the constant-voltage transformer to J1, the top a-c receptacle of the cabinet junction box, located inside the rear cabinet.

Connect the a-c line cord (W3033) from J4, the bottom a-c receptacle of the cabinet junction box, to a suitable source of a-c power.

c. The Model SSB-3b is normally supplied with all interconnecting cables installed. Make sure that all cables are well seated.

d. Table II-1 lists the normal intercabling of the Model SSB-3b:

e. Installation, High Impedance Probe, Model PRB-2. Connect the 5-contact plug to the PROBE POWER receptacle on the Panalyzor front panel. Connect the Series UHF connector to the SIGNAL INPUT receptacle on the Panalyzor front panel.

As determined by the signal levels involved (see paragraph I-5.4. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS), the probe is used without attenuator head or with one of the three supplied attenuator heads. The attenuator heads screw on to the cathode-follower section. To indicate attenuation, the attenuator heads are banded. The single-gold-banded head has an attenuation of 20 db. The double-gold-banded head has an attenuation of 40 db. The triple-gold-banded head has an attenuation of 60 db. For convenience, three different test points are supplied. They screw on to the cathode-follower section (when used without attenuator head) or the attenuator head.

The probe test tip is connected to the signal source. Be sure to connect the ground clip of the probe to the ground side of the signal source.

CAUTION

Be sure that the maximum input-signal levels to the probe are not exceeded or harmonics of the input signal will be generated.

TABLE II-1. NORMAL INTERCABLING OF MODEL SSB-3b.

Cable Description	Connections	
	From	To
a-c line cord, integral with TTG-2	TTG-2 rear chassis	J2, cabinet junction box
a-c line cord with twist-lock receptacle and molded-on plug, W4-72	J4, cabinet junction box	Suitable source of a-c power
a-c line cord, integral with RF-7a	RF-7a rear chassis	J3, cabinet junction box
a-c line cord, with twist-lock connector, integral with constant-voltage transformer	Constant-Voltage Transformer	Twist-lock receptacle on on PS-21 chassis
Coaxial cable, with 2 series BNC connectors, 3 ft. long, W13-36	J4, RF-7a rear chassis	VFO INPUT, SB-12bS rear chassis
Interconnecting cable, 14 wire, W74-36	14 pin AN type receptacle on PS-21 chassis	14 pin AN type receptacle on SB-12bS rear chassis
a-c line cord, with molded-on plug, integral with constant-voltage transformer	Constant-Voltage Transformer	J1, cabinet junction box

II-3. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS AND CHECKS

II-3.1. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS AND CHECKS, MODEL SB-12bS.

a. Rotate the ILLUMINATION control clockwise to turn on the unit. In about a minute the baseline trace should appear on the crt screen.

b. Adjust the BRILLIANCE control until the trace is just discernible. Allow at least a 30 minute warm-up before proceeding with further adjustments and checks.

c. Connect the external signal to the SIGNAL INPUT connector, using the r-f cable supplied.

d. Set the front panel controls as follows:

RF TEST . . . . . OFF
INPUT
ATTENUATOR. . . . . All switches UP
GAIN . . . . . Fully counterclockwise
CAL OSC LEVEL. . . . . OFF
CENTER FREQ. . . . . Center
AFC. . . . . OFF
AMPLITUDE SCALE . . LIN
FOCUS . . . . . For a sharp trace
BRILLIANCE. . . . . As desired
SWEEP WIDTH
SELECTOR. . . . . VAR
IF ATTEN . . . . . 0 DB
VIDEO FILTER. . . . . OFF
SWEEP RATE . . . . . Fully clockwise
IF BANDWIDTH. . . . . Fully clockwise
SWEEP WIDTH . . . . . Fully clockwise
V POS . . . . . So that baseline trace coincides with the frequency scale
H POS . . . . . To approximately center the baseline on the crt screen

e. Turn the CAL OSC LEVEL control fully clockwise. Advance the GAIN control until a pip is displayed at approximately full screen deflection.

f. Rotate the SWEEP WIDTH control counterclockwise until the pip opens up into a horizontal line. Adjust the CENTER FREQ control for maximum height of the trace. Set the SWEEP WIDTH control fully clockwise. A pip should appear near

he center frequency calibration. Adjust the H POS control until the pip coincides with the center frequency calibration.

g. Rotate the SWEEP RATE control through its range. At its clockwise extreme (30 cps) the trace will appear as a line. At its counterclockwise extreme (0.1 cps) a spot should move from right to left on the crt screen with a 10 second period.

h. Turn the SWEEP RATE control fully clockwise. Adjust the SWEEP WIDTH control until the pip base covers approximately one-third of the screen. Turn the IF BANDWIDTH control counterclockwise; the pip width should decrease. At the same time, there may be a change in pip height. It will also be noticed that "ringing" will appear on the trailing edge of the pip. Optimum resolution occurs when the first ringing notch beyond the apex of the pip dips into the baseline (see figure III-3.d.).

i. Turn on the AFC by clockwise rotation of the control. This automatically provides a maximum scanning width of approximately ±1 KC with the necessary center frequency stability. Counterclockwise rotation of the SWEEP WIDTH control reduces the scanning width from ±1 KC to nominally zero. The CENTER FREQ control may be used to center the pip on the screen. The maximum sweep is checked most conveniently by feeding a 1 KC audio signal to the EXT MOD jack. This will generate sidebands which may be set on the end frequency calibrations of the crt screen by means of the SWEEP WIDTH control. Use only sufficient audio amplitude to produce visible and usable sidebands, since excessive amplitude may prevent the crystal oscillator from functioning.

It should be noted that there may be an extraneous pip or pips present on the right side of the screen (but outside the calibrations) when the AFC is on. The SWEEP RATE control should be set for a rate of approximately 5 cps or lower and the IF BANDWIDTH control set appropriately.

j. Set the controls as outlined for CENTER FREQ test. Carefully adjust the GAIN control for full scale deflection of the pip. Switch AMPLITUDE SCALE to LOG. The pip should read -20 DB (center of screen). The LOG calibration appears at the left edge of the screen. Lines are engraved at 5 DB intervals on the screen.

Set IF ATTEN to 20 DB. The pip should now reach the -40 DB calibration.

k. Increase the GAIN and CAL OSC LEVEL controls until full screen deflection is obtained. Operate the INPUT ATTENUATOR switches so as to insert attenuations up to 40 db in 5 db steps. At each setting the pip height should coincide with the corresponding screen calibration within ± 1 db.

l. Set the IF ATTEN to 0 DB and continue to insert attenuation as before until the pip is at the -40 DB calibration. At this point the signal has been reduced 60 db from its original level, which is 20 db over full scale. With all switches down (65 db) the pip should go below the -40 DB calibration point.

m. Set the INPUT ATTENUATOR to zero (all switches up) and adjust the GAIN control for full scale deflection. Switch the VIDEO FILTER to the HI position. This reduces the video bandwidth to about 400 cps. Any noise on the screen should be filtered, and signal pips will be integrated and shifted slightly. The SWEEP RATE should be reduced to prevent excessive distortion of the pip shape. Switch the VIDEO FILTER to the LO position. The video bandwidth is now about 40 cps, and a much greater filtering effect should be observed. This position of the VIDEO FILTER should only be used with sweep rates of the order of 1 cps or less.

n. With a full scale optimally resolved pip (LIN amplitude scale) displayed at the center of the screen, set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 3.5 KC. The pip should appear at or near the center of the screen. The amplitude should be essentially unchanged. The sweep width is now ± 1.75 KC, and the sweep rate is 1 cps. The SWEEP WIDTH, SWEEP RATE, IF BANDWIDTH, and VIDEO FILTER controls are not effective on this and the other pre-set sweep width ranges.

o. Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 7 KC. The pip should appear with essentially the same amplitude near the center of the screen. In this position, the sweep width is ± 3.5 KC.

p. Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 14 KC. The pip should appear with essentially the same amplitude near the center of the screen. In this position the sweep width is ±7 KC.

q. Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 500 cps. The AFC circuit is automatically switched on for the 500 cycle and 150 cycle sweep widths and the sweep rate is 0.1 cps. The amplitude of the pip should be essentially constant on all ranges. A slight readjustment of the CENTER FREQ control may be needed to center the pip on the screen.

r. See paragraph II-3.3. for RF TEST procedure.

s. To facilitate locating a signal on the ranges employing a 0.1 cps sweep rate, a FAST position has been provided on the sweep mode switch front panel. Moving this switch to the right speeds up the sweep rate to 1 cps, and it immediately returns to 0.1 cps when the switch is released. The pip shape is distorted when the FAST sweep is used, but this does not impair its usefulness for locating signals on narrow sweep widths, or for repeated examination of a portion of the sweep width without requiring a 10 second wait between scans.

t. An external audio signal may be connected to the EXT MOD connector to aid in setting up any desired sweep width. This signal amplitude modulates the CAL OSC.

For example, a 10 KC audio signal will produce sidebands at ±10 KC relative to the center frequency pip. When the SWEEP WIDTH control is adjusted so that these sidebands appear at the left and right extremities of the calibrated screen, the sweep width is ±10 KC or 20 KC overall. Excessive audio amplitude should be avoided, since it may prevent the crystal oscillator from functioning.

u. A built-in 5 KC oscillator is provided to modulate the CAL OSC, in lieu of an external audio signal. It is turned on by setting the RF TEST - 5 KC MARKER switch to the 5 KC MARKER position. Sidebands are produced at 5 KC intervals, of usable amplitude out to ± 50 KC. The frequency accuracy of the 5 KC marker is ± 2%.

v. The H OUTPUT and V OUTPUT connectors on the rear apron of the chassis provide voltages proportional to the horizontal and vertical position of the crt spot. They are intended for operation of a slave oscilloscope or other external indicator.

II-3.2. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS AND CHECKS, MODEL TTG-2.

a. Turn the POWER switch to ON. The pilot light should go on at once.

b. Set the front panel controls as follows:

OUTPUT LEVEL	Fully clockwise
LEVEL A	Fully clockwise
FREQUENCY A	As desired
OUTPUT	A
600 Ω TERM	IN

c. The OUTPUT LEVEL meter should read 4 volts.

d. Connect a VTVM to the OUTPUT terminals. Between the balanced (red) output terminals it should read 4 volts. From either terminal to ground (black) it should read 2 volts. Counterclockwise rotation of either OUTPUT LEVEL attenuator should cause a corresponding reduction, in db, in the reading of the VTVM.

e. Repeat the above procedure with OSC B, using a different frequency.

f. Set the OUTPUT selector to AB. The OUTPUT LEVEL meter should read approximately 5 volts.

g. Repeat with both LEVEL controls fully counterclockwise. The individual outputs should be 2 volts, and the combined output 2.5 volts. The outputs from either red terminal to ground should be 1 volt per tone and 1.25 volts for both tones combined.

II-3.3. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS AND CHECKS, MODEL RF-7a.

a. Rotate the OUTPUT LEVEL control clockwise to turn on the unit. It is recommended that the Model RF-7a be allowed to warm up for as long a period as possible, although good frequency stability will be achieved after the first thirty minutes have elapsed.

b. Set the FREQUENCY RANGE Selector to the 2.0 - 4.5 MC range. Set the MAIN TUNING dial to 3.0 MC.

c. Adjust the OUTPUT LEVEL control until the Output Meter pointer is at the red calibration line.

d. Set the SB-12bS CAL OSC control fully clockwise.

e. Set the SB-12bS SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 14 KC, AMPLITUDE SCALE to LOG and adjust the GAIN control and INPUT ATTENUATORS for approximately full scale deflection of the signal on the crt.

f. A pair of sideband pips should appear, symmetrically located about the 500 KC calibrating oscillator signal. These sidebands are the result of heterodyning between the RF-7a output and harmonics of the 500 KC calibrating oscillator signal. Adjust the RF-7a MAIN TUNING dial until the sidebands merge with the calibrating oscillator signal. At this point the dial calibrations of the RF-7a should read 3.0 MC ± 30 KC. The RF-7a calibration may be checked in this manner at each multiple of 500 KC. The calibration accuracy should be ± 1% at all points.

g. The hum modulation level of the RF-7a may be checked by tuning in the 3 MC RF TEST signals available in the SB-12bS. Set the SB-12bS controls as follows:

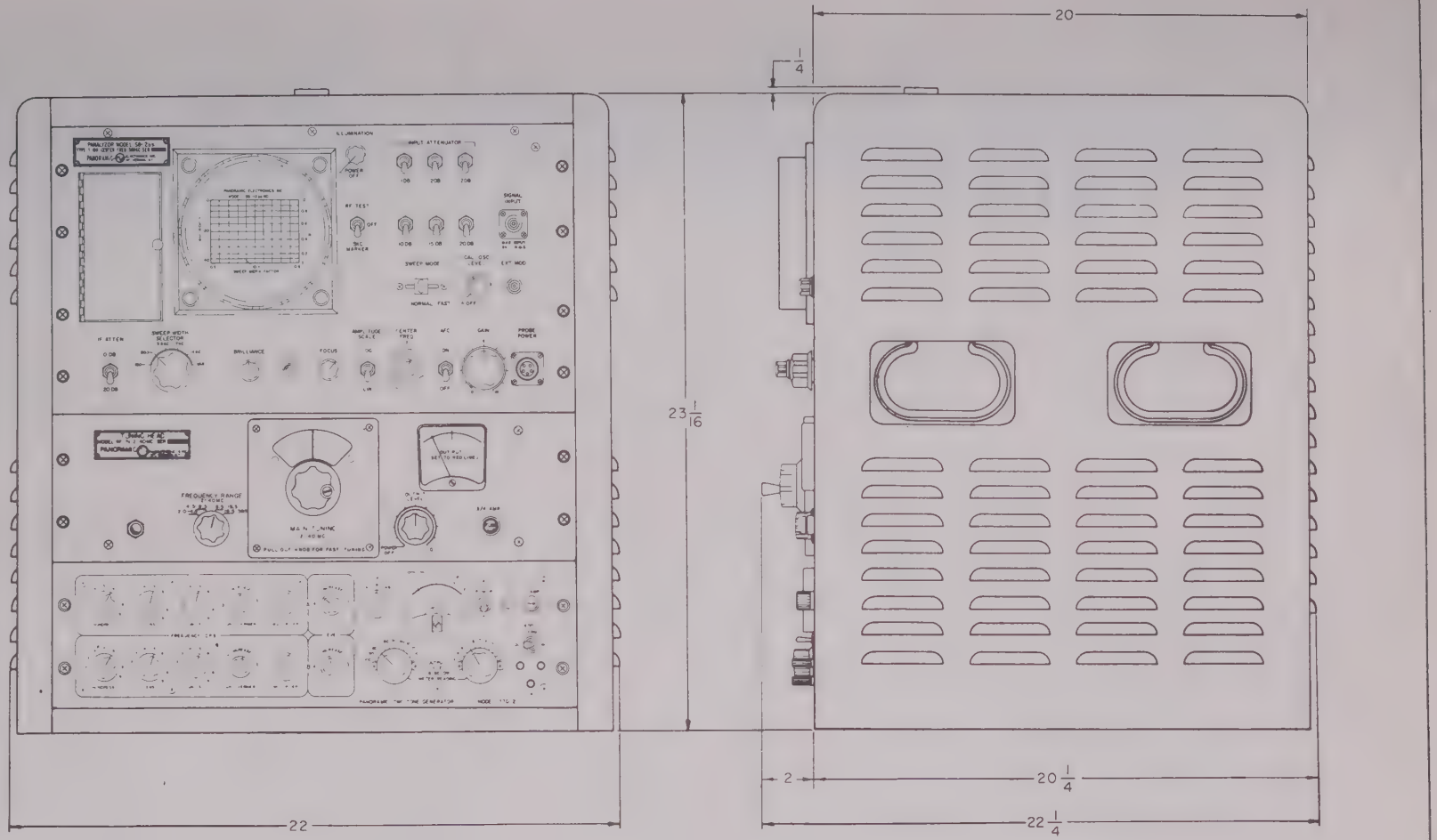


Figure II-1. Outline Dimensional Drawing, Model SSB-3b, in Cabinet.

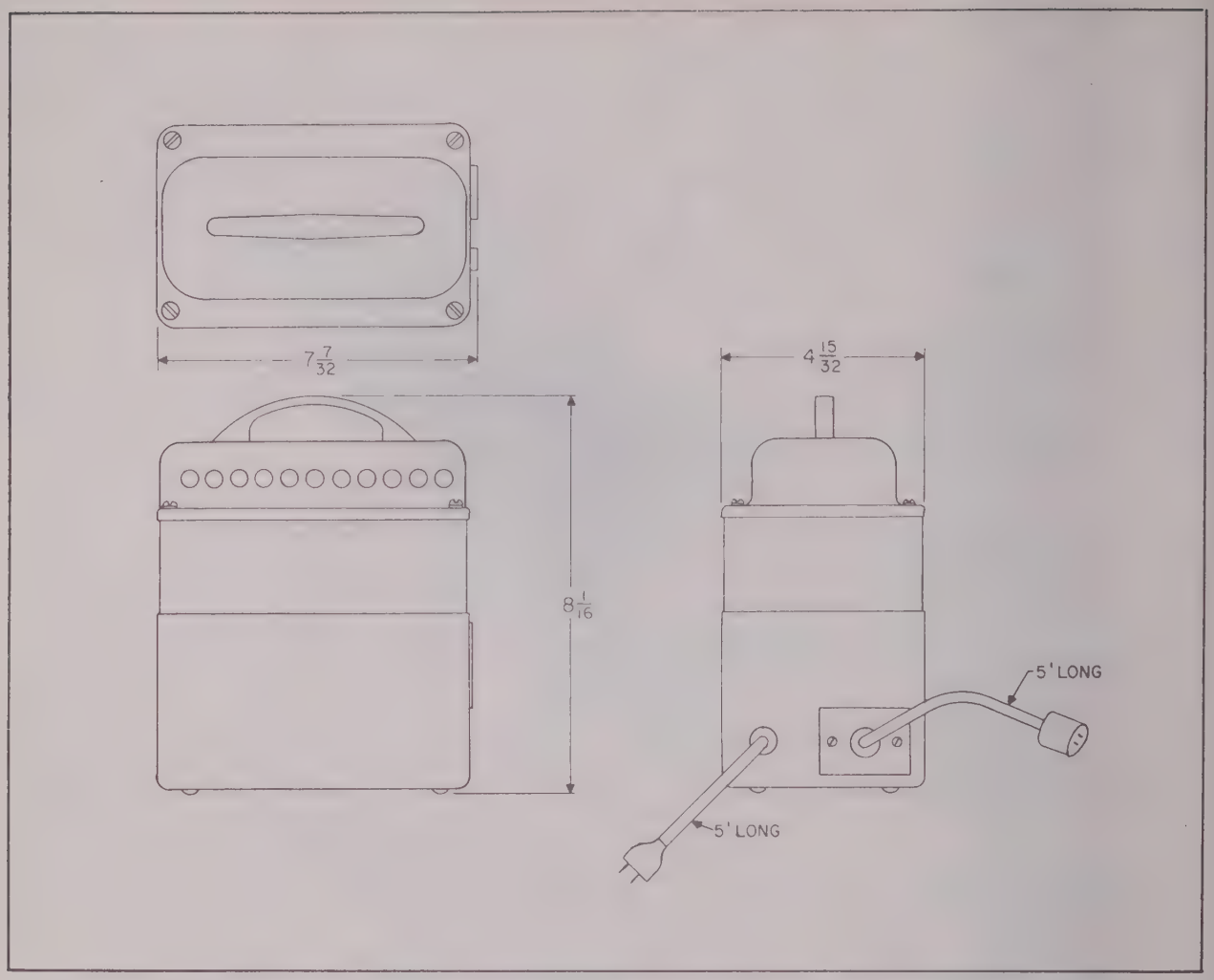


Figure II-2. Outline Dimensional Drawing, Constant-Voltage Transformer T3003A-1.

RF TEST - 5 KC MARKER	RF TEST
INPUT ATTENUATORS	All up
CAL OSC LEVEL	OFF
IF ATTEN	20 DB
SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR ...	VAR (100 KC)
AMPLITUDE SCALE	LOG
AFC	OFF
CENTER FREQUENCY.....	To marker
GAIN	Maximum

Tune in the 3 MC test signals with the RF-7a MAIN TUNING control. Center the display on the crt screen. Successively reduce the sweep width to 14 KC and 7 KC, adjusting the RF-7a MAIN TUNING control to center one of the two test tones. Reduce the sweep width to 3.5 KC, 500 cps, and 150 cps, centering the selected test signal as necessary by means of the RF-7a MAIN TUNING control or the SB-12bS CENTER FREQ control.

Adjust the GAIN control for full scale deflection. Set the IF ATTEN on the SB-12bS to 0 db. Any 60 cps hum modulation will be visible as sidebands symmetrically located about the center pip. The amplitude of such modulation should be less than -60 db relative to the pip height. Since the pip is deflected 20 db off scale, this corresponds to the -40 db calibration on the crt screen.

Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 500 cps. At this sweep width, 120 cycle hum sidebands may be checked. These too should be less than -60 db.

h. Set the RF-7a FREQUENCY RANGE switch to 4.5 - 9.5 MC, 9.5 - 19.5 MC, and 19.5 - 39.5 MC. It should be possible to set the OUTPUT LEVEL control on each range for a meter reading of 0.3 volts (red line).

CHAPTER III
OPERATION

III-1. GENERAL OPERATION

a. Turn on the power to the equipment with the SB-12bS ILLUMINATION, RF-7a OUTPUT LEVEL and TTG-2 POWER controls. Allow a one hour warm-up period before operating adjustments are made. When the baseline appears (usually within thirty seconds) set up the front panel controls as follows:

1. Panalyzor, Model SB-12bS.

CENTER FREQ	On vertical marker
SWEEP WIDTH	Maximum clockwise
IF BANDWIDTH	Maximum clockwise
BRILLIANCE	For desired trace brightness
SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR	VAR
FOCUS	Sharpest trace
AMPLITUDE SCALE	LIN
GAIN	Between half and maximum clockwise
SWEEP RATE	Maximum clockwise
VIDEO FILTER	OFF
HORIZONTAL POSITION	For centered position of center-frequency pip
VERTICAL POSITION	For baseline coincident with bottom screen calibration
AFC	OFF
INPUT ATTENUATOR	All switches up
RF TEST - 5 KC MARKER	OFF

2. Tuning Head, Model RF-7a.

FREQUENCY RANGE	As required
MAIN TUNING	As required
OUTPUT LEVEL	0.3 volts on meter

b. The MAIN TUNING dial of the Tuning Head, Model RF-7a, is calibrated to read signal frequency directly. The actual output frequency of the Model RF-7a is above the test signal frequency by an amount equal to the input center frequency of the Model SB-12bS (500 KC).

In normal operation a pip will move from right (+) to left (-) as the Tuning Head frequency is increased. In this case, the plus and minus signs on the calibrated screen apply; that is signals on the (+) side are higher in frequency while those on the (-) side are lower in frequency.

NOTE

When the output of the Tuning Head is 500 KC below the test signal, an image will be presented on the screen. The image may be identified by the fact that the image will move from left to right as the Tuning Head frequency is increased. The image will appear 1 MC below the frequency calibrated on the MAIN TUNING dial. The Tuning Head should be set to a frequency 500 KC above the test signal except when it is required to measure test signal frequencies in the range of 39.5 MC to 40 MC. This will avoid the presence of image frequencies and spurious resulting from harmonics of the Tuning Head.

c. Slowly search the spectrum with the RF-7a MAIN TUNING dial until the signal of interest appears at the center of the crt screen.

To locate the signal, it may be found convenient to operate the Model SB-12bS at maximum gain. Once the signal is located, the GAIN control may be backed off and the INPUT ATTENUATORs switched in to reduce the signal level to a point where it falls just below full scale.

d. Frequencies of signals appearing on the screen may be determined by adding or subtracting the screen calibration times the sweep width to the frequency to which the Tuning Head is adjusted.

EXAMPLE: The Model SB-12bS is set for maximum sweep width. Each frequency calibration mark is equivalent to a 10 KC separation. A pip appears at + .3. The Tuning Head is set to 2.450 MC.

Freq = RF-7a Freq ± (Screen Calib x Sweep Width)

Freq = 2,450 + (.3 x 100) = 2.489 KC

e. The relative amplitudes of presented signals are proportional to the relative heights of the corresponding deflections, within the limits specified for flatness of response. The use of a preamplifier may affect this flatness.

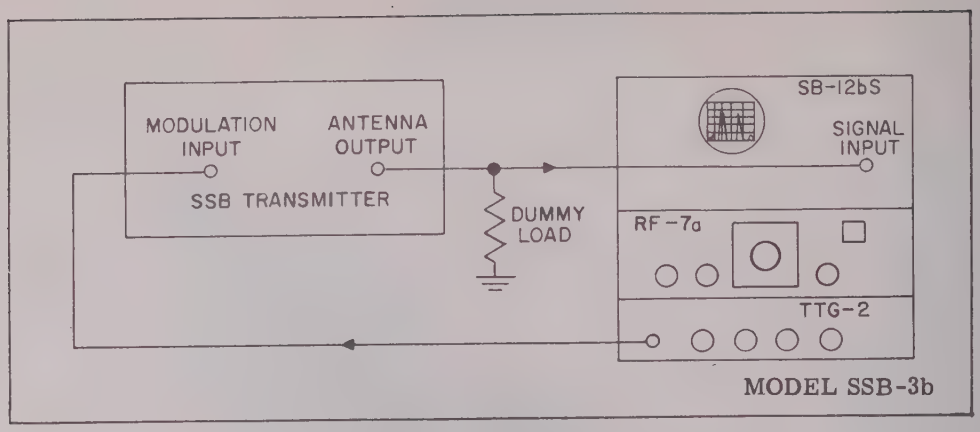


Figure III-1. Block Diagram of Two Tone test.

To observe signals of comparable amplitude (10:1 or less) the AMPLITUDE SCALE switch should be set to LIN. On the other hand, examination of signals widely divergent in amplitude will require the LOG setting of this control. This will allow simultaneous reading of amplitudes having a 40 db range.

g. When it is necessary to avoid loading of the tested device, the High Impedance Probe, Model PRB-2, should be used. The 5 pin power connector on the probe cable is connected to the PROBE POWER receptacle on the Panalyzor front panel. The series UHF plug is connected to the SIGNAL INPUT receptacle on the Panalyzor front panel.

The input impedance of the probe is nominally 12 megohms shunted by 5 uuf. To prevent overload of the probe cathode follower, the INPUT ATTENUATORs and GAIN control of the Panalyzor should be set for the highest usable sensitivity. If high level signals are being analyzed, one of the three screw-on attenuators supplied with the probe should be attached to the probe head. The attenuators provide additional attenuation of 20 db, 40 db, or 60 db (identified by one, two or three stripes on the attenuator shell).

III-2. SINGLE SIDEBAND ANALYSIS

a. The two-tone test, in conjunction with highly selective spectrum analysis, is a sensitive means of rating single sideband transmitter performance.

b. A two-tone test set-up is shown in block form in Figure III-1.

c. Set the front panel controls as follows:

1. Model SB-12bS.

RF TEST	OFF
INPUT ATTENUATORs	All up
CAL OSC LEVEL	OFF
IF ATTEN	0 DB
SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR	VAR (100 KC)
AMPLITUDE SCALE	LOG
AFC	OFF
CENTER FREQ	To marker
GAIN	Maximum

2. Model TTG-2.

FREQUENCY A	.7 KC	Typical frequencies. Any desired combination may be used.
FREQUENCY B	2.5 KC	
OUTPUT		AB
OUTPUT LEVEL		For suitable modulation level of the transmitter

3. Model RF-7a.

FREQUENCY RANGE	As required
MAIN TUNING	As required
OUTPUT LEVEL	Red-line on meter

d. Couple the transmitter output to the Panalyzor front panel SIGNAL INPUT receptacle by suitable means. Signals may be coupled to the Panalyzor capacitively or inductively as required.

CAUTION

An input signal of less than 20 mv is sufficient for all normal measurements. To avoid damage to the equipment, under no circumstances should a signal exceeding 3 volts be coupled to the SIGNAL INPUT connector.

e. Set the Panalyzor SWEEP RANGE SELECTOR to 7 KC or 14 KC. Center the display with the Tuning Head MAIN TUNING dial.

f. Set the IF ATTENUATOR to 20 DB. Adjust the INPUT ATTENUATORs to bring the highest pip on the screen to just over full scale. Adjust the Panalyzor GAIN control to bring the highest pip to full scale on the calibrated screen.

g. Major in-band intermodulation components may now be read in reference to the level of the two tones. The level of the two main tones is considered the 0 DB reference amplitude for comparison over a 40 db range. The calibrations on the left side of the crt screen (0 DB, -20 DB and -40 DB) are read directly in terms of db down.

To examine distortion products from 40 db to 60 db below the signal level, set the IF ATTEN to 0 DB. The upper db portion of the display is now deflected off screen and the -20 db to -60 db portion is displayed. To obtain the correct amplitude of the signals, add 20 db to the indicated reading.

h. Odd order distortion components are distributed symmetrically on either side of the main output signals and are located at separations equal to the frequency difference between them. The distortion components may be readily read as "db down" from the reference levels. Usually the first distortion pips, the third order terms, are the largest. Figure III-2 illustrates a typical two tone test.

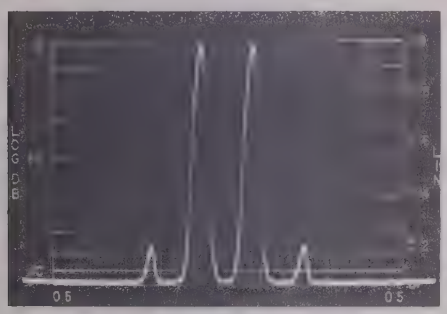


Figure III-2. Two Tone Test.

Fixed sweep width 7 KC. Full scale log sideband tones 0.6 KC and 1.9 KC from carrier (suppressed better than 40 db). Odd order distortion products down 38 db.

See Panoramic Analyzer, Volume 1, No. 3, for discussion of SSB measurements.

For a two tone test, the choice of sweep width usually encompasses three to six times the difference between the modulating frequencies. If the sweep width is too narrow, it may not be possible to display both primary r-f signals and their distortion products on a single sweep. If it is too wide, the "pips" will merge and the distortion products will not be resolved.

i. In general, two r-f tone pips should not intersect at a higher level than that of the distortion products (i.e., -60 db for the full 60 db range of the SSB-3b). If the pips intersect, there may be an increase in the internal distortion of the analyzer. Also, low level sidebands may not be adequately resolved under this condition.

III-3. NARROW BAND ANALYSIS

When signals or a carrier and its sidebands are so closely spaced in frequency that at full sweep width their corresponding deflections tend to merge into each other or mask one another, it may be possible to separate or resolve them by sharpening the i-f bandwidth, and concurrently reducing the scanning width or by reducing the scanning rate or by doing both of the foregoing. The following procedure applies when the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR is set to VAR.

a. To obtain better resolution by increasing the scanning time, lower the sweep rate with the SWEEP RATE control. See "c" below for use of AFC.

b. To increase the resolution capabilities by diminishing scanning width, narrowing the i-f bandwidth, and increasing scanning time, use the following procedure.

1. Keep the IF BANDWIDTH control at maximum clockwise (broad).

2. Tune the band of signals of interest to the center of the screen with the Tuning Head controls.

3. Spread the band of signals across the screen by turning the SWEEP WIDTH knob counterclockwise. See "c" below for use of AFC. Note that at reduced scanning width each frequency calibration mark represents a frequency separation equal to one-tenth of the reduced sweep width. Keep the band centered with the CENTER FREQ control.

4. Turn the IF BANDWIDTH control counterclockwise until individual signals are most clearly resolved.

NOTE

Rotation of the IF BANDWIDTH control may result in increased or decreased pip height. Pip amplitude may be returned to suitable level with the GAIN control. Turning the IF BANDWIDTH control counterclockwise after optimum resolution is reached will decrease the resolving power and result in greatly reduced sensitivity.

If the resolution adjustment results in practically complete separation of signal pips maximum resolution can be recognized by the presence of "ringing" on one side of the pip. "Ringing" can be seen more easily with the VIDEO FILTER in the OFF position.

5. To better separate the signals the SWEEP WIDTH and IF BANDWIDTH controls can be further backed off counterclockwise and the SWEEP RATE set to a lower rate. See "c" below for use of AFC.

If it is mandatory to observe a given bandwidth at one time and the signals contained therein are so closely spaced that they cannot be completely resolved, maximum resolution is recognized by the appearance of the clearest picture. Further counterclockwise rotation of the IF BANDWIDTH control will result in lessened resolution and a "bobbing" presentation.

c. For best separation of signals the 0.1 cps scanning rate can be used. Turning AFC on provides a suitably small scanning width (± 1 KC) as well as the frequency stability. The following procedure should be used. AFC may also be used with faster rates, up to approximately 5 cps.

1. With the IF BANDWIDTH control fully clockwise and the SWEEP WIDTH set completely clockwise, tune in the signals to the center of the screen with the Tuning Head MAIN TUNING dial.

2. Turn AFC on. If necessary, adjust the Tuning Head MAIN TUNING dial for a centered presentation. The CENTER FREQ control may be used as an aid to centering the presentation.

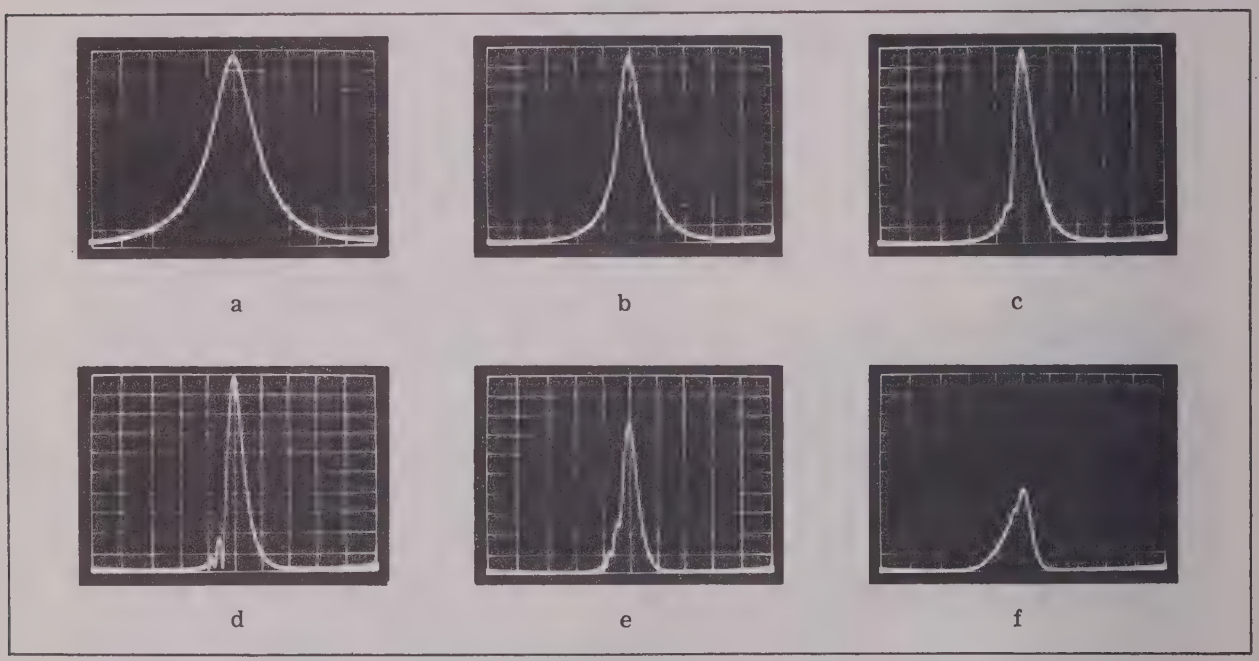


Figure III-3. Ringing as an Indication of Optimum Resolution.

Illustrations (a) to (f) of Figure III-3 indicate progressive variations in pip width effected by counterclockwise rotation of IF BANDWIDTH control. In (a) and (b) i-f width is broad for the particular scanning velocity. (c) shows beginning of "ringing". Extent of "ringing" in (d) shows optimum resolution. As the i-f section is made narrower, excessive "ringing" widens pip and amplitude decreases as shown in (e) and (f).

Further counterclockwise rotation of the IF BANDWIDTH control causes a reduction in amplitude and a tendency of remerging of the pips.

3. Set SWEEP RATE control to a suitie rate, less than 5 cps, depending upon the sired degree of frequency separation and the ture of the signals. AFC should not be used sweep rates greater than 5 cps. Note that th AFC on and SWEEP WIDTH at maximum ockwise, each frequency-calibration mark on e screen represents 200 cps. Further reduction sweep width can be had by counterclockwise tation of the SWEEP WIDTH control.

4. Turn the IF BANDWIDTH control unterclockwise until optimum resolution is tained. See paragraph b. 4. above.

5. Use the VIDEO FILTER as required reduce objectionable beating between closely jacent signals, hum, etc. The HI position proides a moderate amount of filtering. The LO sition provides heavy filtering, suitable for e with very low sweep rates. Note that the e of the VIDEO FILTER results in integration the signal pips as well as slight shifting of the ps.

d. In many cases, it will be most convenient use the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to set up erating conditions for narrow band analysis. this mode of operation, the sweep width, sweep te, i-f bandwidth, and video filtering are autoatically set for optimum presentation.

NOTE

When making measurements of low level hum modulation on transmitters, particularly at frequencies over 9.5 MC, a reduction in residual hum in the Model SSB-3b can be effected by turning off the Two-Tone Generator, Model TTG-2.

If such a measurement is made on a single-sideband transmitter, it is recommended that the carrier be re-inserted to the desired level instead of modulating the transmitter with the output of the Model TTG-2.

-4. OPERATION OF MODEL SB-12bS WITH MODEL RC-3b RECORDER

connector, J402, located on the rear apron of e analyzer chassis, is provided for operation the Panalyzor with the accessory chart reorder, Model RC-3b. When the Model RC-3b is t used, the jumper plug, P402, must be installed J402.

e the Instruction Manual for the Model RC-3b r details of its operation with a Panoramic analyzer. Where reference is made to test frequencies, scan widths and control settings, substitute appropriate values within the operating range of the Model SB-12bS.

The Model SB-12bS may be operated in the VAR mode or any of the pre-set sweep widths. With the SCAN switch of the Model RC-3b in the 10 second position, the SWEEP WIDTH control may be used to adjust the sweep width of the Model SB-12bS to any desired value within its range (when in the VAR mode of operation). All normal operating controls are functional when the Model SB-12bS is used with the Model RC-3b.

It will be found that the IF BANDWIDTH control may be set further counterclockwise (narrower bandwidth) on the 1 minute and longer scans than on the 10 second scan. The proper setting must be determined by successive sweeps through a test signal such as the one from the 500 KC calibrating oscillator in the Model SB-12bS.

When ordering the Model RC-3b separately from the Model SB-12bS, the order should specify that it is to be used with the Model SB-12bS, and the serial number of the Model SB-12bS must be given.

III-5. INTERPRETATION OF SIGNALS

a. A constant carrier signal appears as deflection of fixed height with the nature of presentation depending upon the sweep width as shown in Figure III-4. (a) and (b).

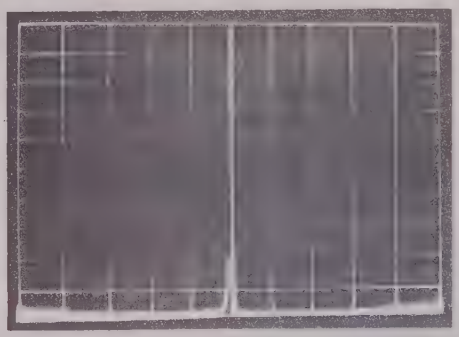
Deviations of the signal from true c-w will result in displays which will indicate the character of the signals as follows:

1. Oscillator Drift-deflection moves slowly across the screen.

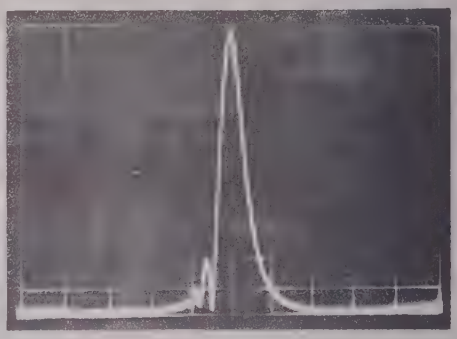
2. Periodic Drift - deflection moves back and forth across the screen.

3. Squegging - interruption of an oscillator at a-f or r-f rate will result in a spectrum display resembling that of a pulse-modulated signal. Side band components will be present in addition to the oscillating frequency.

b. An amplitude-modulated carrier appears as a deflection of variable height. Non-constant tone modulation of low frequency will produce a series of convolutions varying in height, their number being determined by the modulation frequency. The nature of the presentation will depend upon the sweep width, (Figure III-5. (a) and (b).).

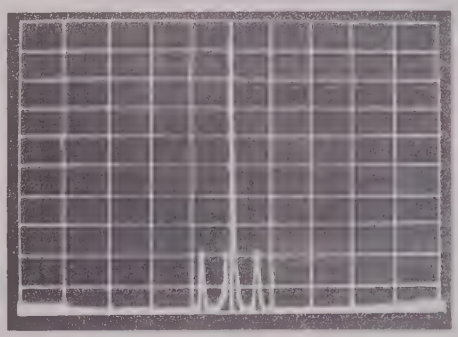


(a) Constant carrier signal at approximately maximum sweep width.

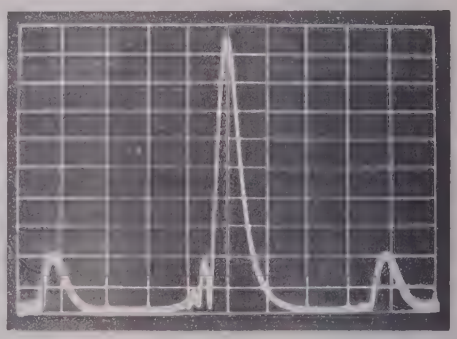


(b) Appearance of constant carrier at reduced sweep width.

Figure III-4. Screen Presentation of Constant Carrier Signal.



(a) A-m signal, showing carrier and two sidebands.



(b) Same a-m signal at reduced sweep width, carrier remains at center of screen.

Figure III-5. Screen Presentations of Amplitude-Modulated Signals.

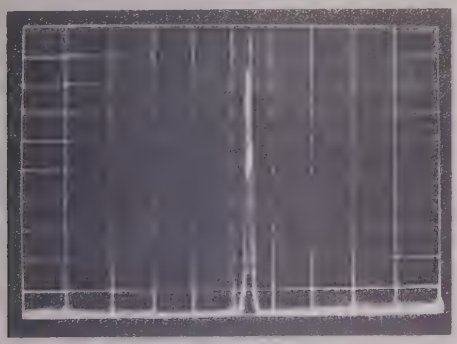
As the modulation frequency increases, the convolutions move toward the two sides of the deflections, and the sidebands become visible. When the modulation frequency is increased, it becomes possible to separate the sidebands by reducing the sweep width of the analyzer. The IF BANDWIDTH control will enable further separation. The higher the frequency of modulation, the farther away those sidebands will move from the center deflections, which represent the carrier. The relative heights of the sidebands may vary as the CENTER FREQUENCY control is turned and as the deflection moves from one end of the screen to the other.

c. The appearance of single sideband signals depends upon the type of modulation employed. Tone-modulated single sideband signals appear as a carrier (for a single tone), or a series of carriers (for multi-tones) of slightly different frequency. Voice or music modulated single sideband signals appear as a "smear" of rapidly varying signals which occupy a finite band width. (See paragraph g., "Signal Interference", below.)

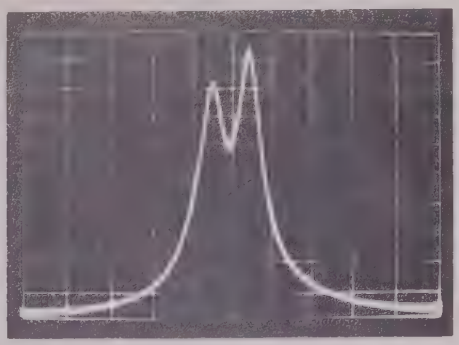
d. A carrier, frequency modulated at a low rate appears as a carrier which wobbles sideways.

e. A CW signal appears and disappears in step with the keying of the signal source. During the moments when the signal is off, the frequency sweep axis is closed at the base of the signal. In very rapidly keyed signals the deflection and the baseline are seen simultaneously.

f. An MCW signal appears like a CW signal of periodical varying height. If the modulation rate is high, sidebands will appear as explained above.

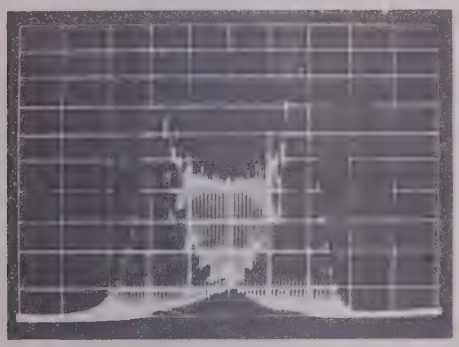


(a) Two interfering signals at maximum sweep width.

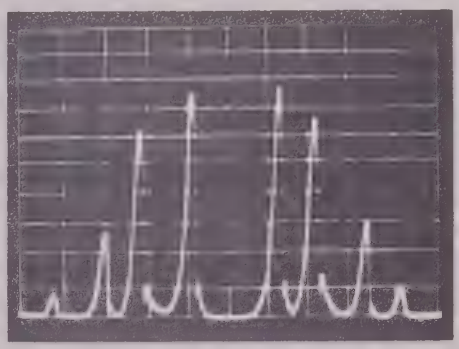


(b) Same signals at reduced sweep width, resulting in improved separation or resolution.

Figure III-6. Resolution of Interfering Signals.



(a) High level frequency-modulation with a low modulating frequency.



(b) Low level frequency-modulation with a high modulating frequency.

Figure III-7. Screen Presentation of Frequency-Modulated Signals.

g. Signal Interference. Two c-w signals which are so close in frequency as to cause aural interference (beats) may appear on the screen as a single signal varying in height as with modulation. As the frequency separation is increased, the signal appears to be modulated on one side only. Further separation will cause a "break" in the apex of the deflection. By reducing the sweep width of the analyzer, the two signals will gradually separate. Further separation is effected with the IF BANDWIDTH control and by setting the SWEEP RATE to a lower rate (Figure III-6. (a) and (b)).

h. Frequency modulated carriers appear as a series of vertical deflections (Figure III-7. (a) and (b).

i. Radio interference signals of various types may appear on the screen of the spectrum analyzer. Such signals may have broad or narrow spectral distributions, and may occur at constant or at random repetition rates. Signals which occur at a variable repetition rate (such as those produced by accelerating motors, vibrators, buzzers, etc.) may move in one direction or the other along the frequency sweep baseline; this is caused by the fact that the analyzer is sweeping at a fixed rate, whereas the observed signal occurs at a variable rate. The images stand still on the screen when there is synchronism between the two. Signals produced by such sources as electrical arcing, switching transients, "static", and other short electrical impulses, have broad spectra which may cover the entire frequency sweep range of the analyzer.

III-6. LOCATION OF SIGNALS ON NARROW SWEEP WIDTHS

The following procedure is recommended for acquisition of signals to be displayed on the 150 cps and 500 cps pre-set sweep widths. Locate the 500 KC CAL OSC signal in the center of the screen with the CENTER FREQ control, on the 3.5 kc sweep width. Turn off the CAL OSC. Using the VAR 100 kc sweep width, at 30 sweeps per second, tune in the signal to be examined with the Model RF-7a and center it on the screen. Turn AFC on. A broad pip, resembling a curved, raised base line, will appear. Some retuning of the Model RF-7a may be required to center this pip on the screen. Switch SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 500 cps. Use FAST SWEEP MODE and retune slightly to place the distorted pip slightly to the left of center of the screen. At normal (0.1 cps) sweep rate the pip should be nearly centered. When it is centered on the 500 cps sweep width, it should remain in view on the 150 cps sweep width.

CHAPTER IV
THEORY OF OPERATION

IV-1. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION.

IV-1.1. Model SB-12bS

a. Introduction. (See Figure IV-1). As shown in Figure IV-1, the Model SB-12bS consists of the following seven principal sections.

1. Input section.
2. Sweep generator section.
3. Mixer and sweep oscillator, reactance modulator, and AFC section.
4. 100 KC i-f and video section.
5. Crt with horizontal and vertical plate outputs section.
6. Crystal-controlled calibrating oscillator section.
7. PS-21 section.

The input section is provided with three input circuits and a 450- to 550-KC output circuit. Since the output of the first mixer has a pass band of 450 to 550 KC, no RF-7a input frequency is required for incoming signals in the 450- to 550-KC range and an RF-7a input frequency 500-KC higher than the signal input frequency is required for incoming signals outside the 450- to 550-KC range. With a 0.3-volt rms RF-7a input level, a 2-millivolt signal input level will produce full-scale log deflection on the crt screen. This sensitivity is maintained throughout the radio communications spectrum to well above 30 MC. The mixer is usable, at reduced sensitivity, up to 1000 MC, with an external VFO. Dynamic range and attenuator accuracy are reduced above 40 mc.

The sweep generator section is provided with two sawtooth output circuits. The sawtooth rates are variable from 0.1 to 30 cps. One sawtooth voltage wave provides the crt with horizontal sweep. The other sawtooth voltage wave is fed to a reactance modulator whose operations are explained in the following paragraph.

On receiving the sawtooth voltage wave, the reactance modulator in combination with network Z101 causes the local sweep oscillator (part of mixer-oscillator tube V3) frequency to vary in proportion to the progressively varying magnitude of the sawtooth voltage. With the AFC feedback circuit OFF, the scanning width is ±50 KC from the 600-center frequency; with the AFC feedback circuit ON, ±1 KC. In the latter case, AFC provides the frequency stability necessary for the narrow bandwidth. The mixer section of V3 receives two signals: one, those in the 450- to 550-KC output circuit of first r-f amplifier V2, and two, the scanning voltage (nominally 550 to 650 KC) of the local sweep oscillator; the scanning voltage progressively translates each voltage component in the 450- to 550-KC signal to a 100-KC difference frequency signal at the output of the mixer's 100-KC center frequency narrow band output filter.

The 100-KC i-f and video section receives the 100-KC voltages from the output of the second mixer. These voltages, whose magnitudes vary from instant to instant depending upon the composition of the 450- to 550-KC i-f amplifier's signal, are amplified in a narrow band four-stage amplifier, are detected, and are fed to the crt vertical plates via a vertical amplifier.

Consequently, the crt displays the component signals in the 100-KC r-f bandwidth under surveillance. If desired, narrower r-f bandwidths may be displayed across the crt screen. The pip amplitude and position along the calibrated horizontal axis are indicative of each component signal level and frequency, respectively. The sawtooth voltage output of the sweep generator progressively shifts the crt electron beam horizontally across the screen in order to enable the crt to display the successively demodulated 100-KC signals emerging from the second mixer. These signals represent magnitudes of the successive frequency components in the r-f bandwidth being scanned.

If desired, the calibrating oscillator will provide the crt screen with a 500-KC marker. When supplied with an audio signal (fed into EXT MOD jack) the modulated 500-KC signal provides frequency markers with known separations. The built-in 5 KC oscillator, controlled from the front panel of the Model SB-12bS, performs the same function as an external modulating signal, for situations where 5 KC intervals are satisfactory.

The PS-21 is a conventional electronically regulated type supplying +270 volts to the Model SB-12bS.

b. Circuit Description.

1. Input Section. The signal and/or calibrating oscillator input is through a 50-ohm step-type attenuator. Up to 50 db of loss can be inserted in the signal path in 1-db steps. The accuracy of the attenuator is ± 05 db/db up to 30 MC. It is usable with reduced accuracy up to several hundred megacycles.

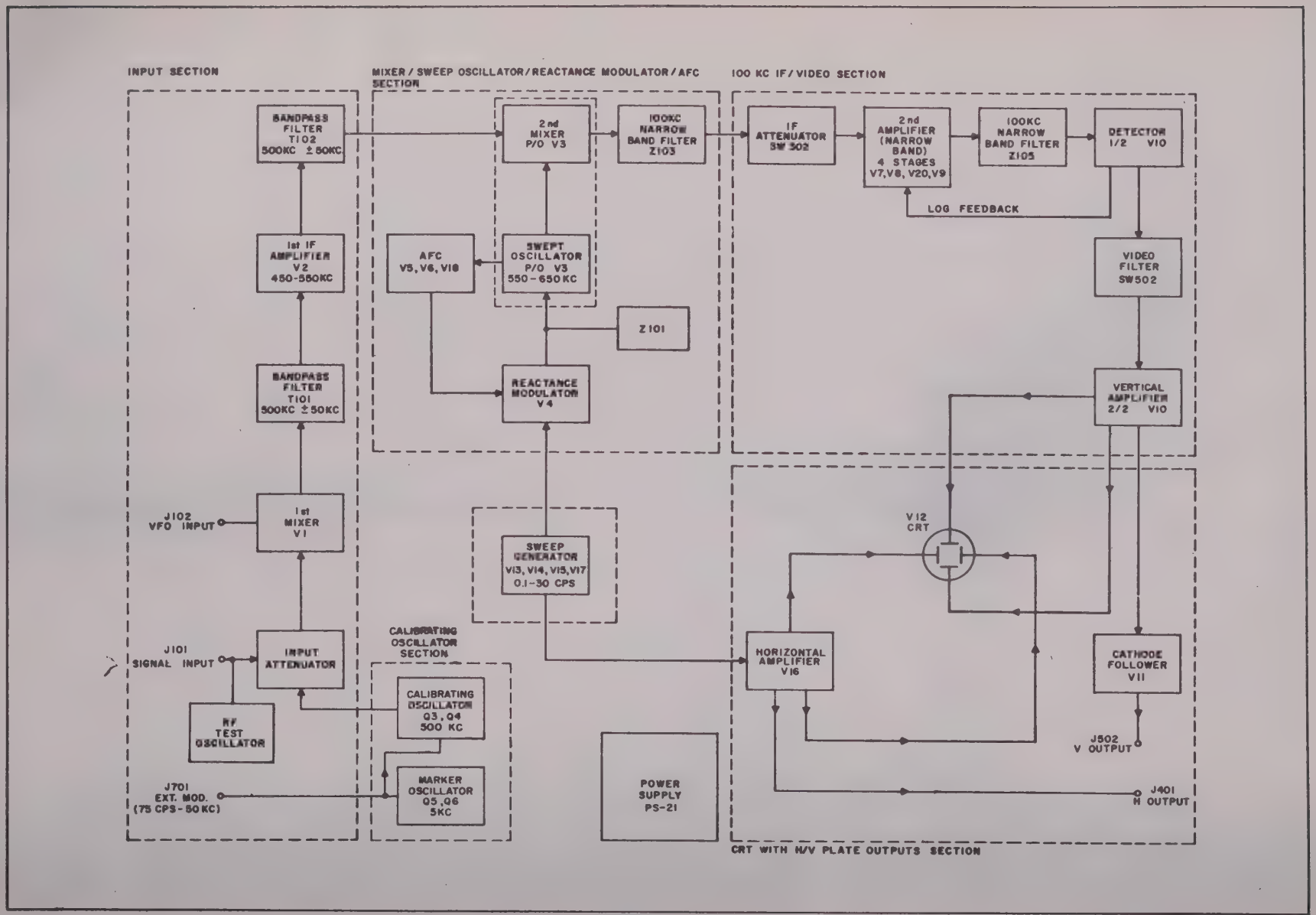

INPUT SECTION
MIXER / SWEEP OSCILLATOR / REACTANCE MODULATOR / AFC SECTION
100 KC IF / VIDEO SECTION
BANDPASS FILTER T102 500KC ± 50KC
2nd MIXER P/O V3
100KC NARROW BAND FILTER Z103
IF ATTENUATOR SW 302
2nd AMPLIFIER (NARROW BAND) 4 STAGES V7, V8, V20, V9
100KC NARROW BAND FILTER Z105
DETECTOR 1/2 V10
LOG FEEDBACK
1st IF AMPLIFIER V2 450-550KC
AFC V5, V6, V18
SWEPT OSCILLATOR P/O V3 550-650 KC
Z101
VIDEO FILTER SW502
BANDPASS FILTER T101 500KC ± 50KC
REACTANCE MODULATOR V4
VERTICAL AMPLIFIER 2/2 V10
J102 VFO INPUT
1st MIXER V1
SWEEP GENERATOR V13, V14, V15, V17 0.1-30 CPS
V12 CRT
CALIBRATING OSCILLATOR SECTION
J101 SIGNAL INPUT
INPUT ATTENUATOR
HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER V16
CATHODE FOLLOWER V11
CALIBRATING OSCILLATOR Q3, Q4 500 KC
RF TEST OSCILLATOR
J502 V OUTPUT
J701 EXT. MOD. (75 CPS - 50 KC)
MARKER OSCILLATOR Q5, Q6 5KC
POWER SUPPLY PS-21
J401 H OUTPUT
CRT WITH H/V PLATE OUTPUTS SECTION

Figure IV-1. Block Diagram, Model SB-12bS.

The input attenuator is followed by an aperiodic mixer, V1 (6J6), which is coupled to neutralized cascode r-f amplifier V2 (12AT7). A GAIN control potentiometer (R108) in the cathode circuit of V2 allows up to 20 db of attenuation. The output of the r-f amplifier is coupled to second mixer V3 (6BE6). Coupling transformers T101 and T102 in the r-f amplifier are designed to provide a flat bandpass from 450 to 550 KC with a sharp cutoff above 550 KC to reduce image response.

The functions of front panel controls that apply to this section are as follows:

(a). INPUT ATTENUATOR, SW701 through SW706. This is a group of six toggle switches which provide attenuations of 1 DB, 2 DB, 2 DB, 10 DB, 15 DB, and 20 DB in the SIGNAL INPUT circuit. When the switches are in the down position, the indicated attenuation is inserted.

(b). GAIN, R108. The amplitude of the indication on the crt screen is adjusted with this control. Maximum gain is obtained at maximum clockwise position. The GAIN control should be operated at the maximum setting consistent with low noise on the crt display to reduce internal distortion in the Model SB-12bS input circuits.

(c). SIGNAL INPUT, J101. This coaxial jack receives r-f signal to be analyzed. J103 on the rear chassis apron is in parallel with this jack.

(d). VFO INPUT, J104. (REAR CHASSIS APRON INPUT.) VFO is the associated external oscillator or signal generator which is used to heterodyne with the test signal to produce the required frequency to operate the Model SB-12bS. In Model SSB-3b the Model RF-7a Tuning Head is used for this purpose.

NOTE

The heterodyne product should be the difference between the two frequencies used. If the sum frequency is used, spurious screen indications may result from heterodyne products of the test signals and the external signal generator output (including the harmonics).

2. Sweep Generator Section. The sawtooth sweep voltage is derived from a feedback integrator circuit consisting of V13 (6AU6) and V14A (1/2 12AU7). Capacitor C401 is charged with a constant current determined by the setting of SWEEP RATE potentiometers R404 and R407. The resulting sawtooth voltage developed across C401 is available at the cathode of V14.

The setting of SWEEP RATE potentiometers R404 and R407 determines the charging current into C401. As C401 charges negatively, the grid of V13 starts to go negative and greatly amplified positive-going voltage appears at its plate. This is passed through cathode follower V14A (1/2 12AU7) for purposes of impedance transformation. The output of the cathode follower causes the output side of C401 to go positive at a much greater rate than the input side goes negative. During any single sweep, the potential of the input side of C401 (and the grid of V13) remains very nearly zero. Thus, the charging current remains constant and a linear voltage sawtooth is generated.

When the sawtooth voltage reaches a predetermined amplitude, blocking tube oscillator V14B (1/2 12AU7) fires and causes discharge tube V14 (6BH6) to conduct heavily. This tube discharges C401 and the charging cycle repeats itself.

The sawtooth is coupled through LINE SIZE potentiometer control R421 to the grid of horizontal deflection amplifier V16 (12AU7) and to reactance tube V4 (6AH6) through SWEEP WIDTH LIMIT potentiometer control R423 and the sweep width divider network. The second half of V16 (12AU7) acts as a direct coupled phase inverter. The plates of V16 are direct coupled to the horizontal deflection plates of the crt. H. POS potentiometer control R427 is in the last stage. FOCUS and BRILLIANCE potentiometer controls R520 and R222, respectively, are in the high-voltage bleeder chain.

The functions of front panel controls that apply to this section are as follows:

(a). SWEEP RATE, R404 and R407. The potentiometer controls provide continuously adjustable scanning rates between 0.1 and 30 cps. Counterclockwise rotation of the controls reduces the sweep rate. The controls are operative only in the VAR position of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR switch.

(b). SWEEP MODE, SW403. This momentary contact lever switch speeds up the sweep rate from 0.1 to 1 cps on the 150-cps and 500-cps preset sweep ranges. This facilitates centering the display on the crt screen without the need to wait 10 seconds between sweeps. It also enables the operator to skip undesired portions of the frequency range being scanned.

(c). SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR, SW402-4B. This switch control provides a choice of five preset widths of 150 cps, 500 cps, 3.5 KC, 7 KC, and 14 KC, and a sixth position marked VAR. In the VAR position, the sweep width may be set to any value from 0 to 100 KC, the i-f

bandwidth may be set for any desired resolution within the capability of the instrument, and the sweep rate may be set to any value from 0.1 to 30 cps. The VIDEO FILTER switch is also operative in this position. In the preset positions, the i-f bandwidth is automatically set for optimum resolution. On the two narrowest ranges, the AFC circuit is automatically turned on; on the 3.5, 7 and 14 KC ranges it is disabled. On the two narrowest ranges, the sweep rate is 0.1 cps, and a low-pass video filter with a bandwidth of approximately 40 cps is switched on. The sweep rate on the 3.5, 7 and 14 KC ranges is 1 cps, and the video filter bandwidth is approximately 400 cps. The sensitivity of the Model SB-12bS is constant on all ranges within ±15 per cent.

(d). SWEEP WIDTH, R424 and R218. The scanning width of the instrument is adjusted with this potentiometer control. When it is turned completely clockwise, the maximum spectrum width for which the instrument is designed (that is, 100 KC when AFC is off, or 2 KC when AFC is on) can be seen on the screen. As the control is backed off in a counterclockwise direction, the bandwidth viewed becomes narrower. The part that can be seen, however, is expanded across the screen and, hence, is virtually magnified. The stability required for narrow sweep width and slow sweep rates is provided by turning on the AFC. The SWEEP WIDTH control, in conjunction with the IF BANDWIDTH control, is useful for separating two or more signal deflections which are so close as to merge into each other.

Chassis-mounted controls that apply to this section are as follows: (These are initially set by factory personnel and should be changed only by qualified technical personnel.)

1. LINE SIZE potentiometer R421.
2. 30-cycle adjust potentiometer R409.
3. 0.1-cycle adjust potentiometer R406.
4. HORIZ OUTPUT jack J401.
5. SWEEP WIDTH LIMIT potentiometer R423.

3. Mixer and Sweep Oscillator, Reactance Modulator, and AFC Section. The functions of a mixer and local oscillator are combined in V3 (6BE6). The center frequency of the oscillator is 600 KC. Reactance stage V4 (6AH6) sweeps the oscillator between 550 and 650 KC in accordance with a sawtooth voltage applied to its grid. Variable resistor R203, CF PAD, varies the screen voltage on the reactance tube and hence tunes the center frequency of the oscillator.

The oscillator output is amplified by V5 (6BH6) and applied to a frequency discriminator V6 (12AL5). The center frequency of the discriminator is 600 KC. It effectively reduces the normal 100-KC sweep width of the local oscillator to 2 KC and stabilizes it against drift. The AFC circuit also reduces hum modulation of the local oscillator by a factor of 50.

Mixer V3 (receiving 450- to 550-KC i-f amplifier V2 signals, and 550- to 650-KC local sweep oscillator V3 signals), equipped with 100-KC center frequency narrow band output filter Z103, delivers variable 100-KC signals to its following stage; these are the result of the scanning local oscillator's frequency-modulated voltages and the component signal voltages in the r-f band under surveillance. In other words, the 100-KC component signal voltages from V3's 100-KC center frequency narrow band output filter Z103 represent, during the scanning cycle, the magnitude/frequency of the voltage components in the output of the 450- to 550-KC i-f amplifier V2.

The functions of front panel controls that apply to this section are as follows:

(a) CENTER FREQ, R206 and R207. Center frequency is the frequency of the signal received on that part of the frequency sweep axis corresponding to zero sweep voltage applied to the reactance modulator.

(b). SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR, SW402-2T, - 1T, and -3T. This switch control provides a choice of five preset sweep widths of 150 cps, 500 cps, 3.5 KC, 7 KC, and 14 KC, and a sixth position marked VAR. In the VAR position, the sweep width may be set to any value from 0 to 100 KC, the i-f bandwidth may be set for any desired resolution within the capability of the instrument, and the sweep rate may be set to any value from 0.1 to 30 cps. The VIDEO FILTER switch is also operative in this position. In the preset positions, the i-f bandwidth is automatically set for optimum resolution. On the two narrowest ranges, the AFC circuit is automatically turned on; on the 3.5, 7 and 14 KC ranges it is disabled. On the two narrowest ranges, the sweep rate is 0.1 cps, and a low-pass video filter with a bandwidth of approximately 40 cps is switched on. The sweep rate on the 3.5, 7 and 14 KC ranges is 1 cps, and the video filter bandwidth is approximately 400 cps. The sensitivity of the Model SB-12bS is constant on all ranges within ±15 per cent.

(c). SWEEP WIDTH, R424 and R218. The scanning width of the instrument is adjusted with this potentiometer control. When it is turned completely clockwise, the maximum spectrum width for which the instrument is designed (that

is, 100 KC when AFC is off, or 2 KC when AFC is on) can be seen on the screen. As the control is backed off in a counterclockwise direction, the bandwidth viewed becomes narrower. The part that can be seen, however, is expanded across the screen and, hence, is virtually magnified. The stability required for narrow sweep width and slow sweep rates is provided by turning on the AFC. The SWEEP WIDTH control, in conjunction with the IF BANDWIDTH control, is useful for separating two or more signal deflections which are so close as to merge into each other.

4. AFC. This toggle switch places the AFC circuit in operation in its upward position.

Chassis-mounted controls that apply to this section are as follows: (These are initially set by factory personnel and should be changed only by qualified technical personnel.)

1. CF PAD potentiometer R203.
2. SWEEP WIDTH LIMIT/AFC potentiometer R216.
3. AFC TEST jack J201.

5. 100-KC I-f and Video Section. The output of the second mixer is connected through 20-db attenuator SW302 to the 100-KC i-f amplifier. This attenuator is used as a convenient means of setting the signal level at 20 db over full-scale log deflection. The equipment is normally operated with this switch in the 0-db position.

First i-f stage V7 (6U8), a neutralized amplifier, has a crystal filter in its cathode circuit. The filter is operated as a series resonant circuit which couples into the grid of the next stage (pentode section of V7). The grid return to ground is a parallel resonant circuit shunted by a resistance. As the shunting resistance is decreased (by operation of SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR switch SW402-1B), the effective series resistance of the crystal filter is decreased and the crystal bandwidth narrows.

Second i-f stage V8 (6U8), a neutralized amplifier, is similar to the first. Two shunting potentiometers, R305 and R309, designated IF BANDWIDTH form part of the i-f selectivity circuits. SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR switch SW402-3B, controls selectivity while switch SW402-2B controls gain.

Third i-f stage V20 (6U8), a neutralized amplifier, is similar to the first. SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR switch SW402-5B shunts the grid return to ground in this stage.

Fourth i-f stage V9 (6AU6), is a conventional i-f amplifier. A d-c feedback voltage from the following diode detector is applied to the grid of V9 to reduce its gain for strong signals when AMPLITUDE SCALE toggle switch SW301 is in LOG position.

The fourth i-f stage is coupled to diode detector pins 6, 7, and 8 of V10 (12AU7). For LOG amplitude scale indications, the rectified pulses, which appear across the diode load, are fed back through the AMPLITUDE SCALE switch to the grid of the last i-f stage. Chassis-mounted LOG ZERO ADJUST R325 and LOG 20 ADJUST R321 controls determine the magnitude of the feedback voltage and the operating point of the i-f stage which controls the logarithmic characteristic.

The output of the detector is direct coupled to the grid of the second half of V10 (12AU7) through a low-pass R-C filter. Two degrees of filtering and an OFF position are provided by the VIDEO FILTER switch S502.

The plate of the video amplifier is direct coupled to one vertical deflection plate of the crt and to the grid of phase inverter V11 (12AU7) whose output drives the other vertical deflection plate. The variable cathode bleeder resistor of the inverter controls the d-c potential on its associated deflection plate and thus governs vertical position. The second section of V11 (12AU7) is a cathode follower which provides an auxiliary vertical output from J502 on the rear apron of the chassis for driving a slave oscilloscope or other external indicator.

The functions of front panel controls that apply to this section are as follows:

(a). IF ATTEN, SW302. This toggle switch allows 20 db of attenuation to be inserted in the i-f amplifier. When this is done, the input signal may be adjusted for full-scale LOG deflection. Placing the IF ATTEN switch in the 0 DB position permits the full 60-db dynamic range of the Model SB-12bS to be used. Only the lower 40-db portion is displayed on the crt screen. This switch must always be in the 0 DB position when making measurements.

(b). IF BANDWIDTH, R305 and R309. Resolution, or the ability to separate individual signals, is dependent upon two factors: the rate of frequency scan and the bandwidth of the i-f section of the instrument. Optimum resolution requires a definite relationship between the two. Resolution sharpens as both the frequency scanning rate and i-f bandwidth are decreased. The IF BANDWIDTH control is used to narrow the i-f bandwidth. Counterclockwise rotation of this control narrows the width of the i-f section. It should be noted that as this control is adjusted, there will be some degree of change in the sensitivity of the equipment. The frequency scanning rate is diminished by increasing the scanning period or, conversely, by decreasing the spectrum

width scanned within a given time. The AFC and SWEEP WIDTH controls provide the latter method. For a given setting of the SWEEP WIDTH control there is a complementary setting of the IF BANDWIDTH control to obtain optimum resolution. On the preset sweep ranges, the i-f bandwidth is automatically set for optimum resolution.

(c). SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR, SW402-1B, -2B, -3B, -5B, -4T. This control provides a choice of five preset sweep widths of 150 cps, 500 cps, 3.5 KC, 7 KC, and 14 KC, and a sixth position marked VAR. In the VAR position, the sweep width may be set to any value from 0 to 100 KC, the i-f bandwidth may be set for any desired resolution within the capability of the instrument, and the sweep rate may be set to any value from 0.1 to 30 cps. The VIDEO FILTER switch is also operative in this position. In the preset positions, the i-f bandwidth is automatically set for optimum resolution. On the two narrowest ranges, the AFC circuit is automatically turned on; on the 10- and 30-KC ranges it is disabled. On the two narrowest ranges, the sweep rate is 0.1 cps, and a low-pass video filter with a bandwidth of approximately 40 cps is switched on. The sweep rate on the 3.5, 7 and 14 KC ranges is 1 cps, and the video filter bandwidth is approximately 400 cps. The sensitivity of the Model SB-12bS is constant on all ranges within ± 15 percent.

(d). AMPLITUDE SCALE (LOG-LIN), SW301. Selection of linear or logarithmic amplitude presentations is accomplished with this toggle switch. In the LOG position, signals having a 40-db (100:1) amplitude range may be viewed simultaneously on the screen. When using the LOG amplitude range, the calibration lines on the calibrated screen are used. The calibration range is from 0 db to -40 db in 5-db steps. In the LIN position, signals having an amplitude ratio of 20 db (10:1) may be observed at one time. When using the LIN amplitude range, the calibration dots on the right edge of the calibrated screen are used. This linear scale is divided into 10 equal divisions. It should be noted that because of the time constant factor, the LOG feature does not function properly with narrow pulses.

(e). VIDEO FILTER (HI-LO-OFF), S502. This toggle switch provides two degrees of video filtering to suppress such unwanted effects as noise, spurious beating between closely adjacent signals, hum, etc. In the upper (HI) position, the video bandwidth is moderately reduced. In the lower (LO) position of the VIDEO FILTER switch, the video bandwidth is greatly reduced. This position is suitable for use with very slow sweep rates and narrow sweep widths. On the 150-cps and 500-cps preset sweep ranges, the LO filter is automatically switched on. On the 3.5, 7 and 14 KC ranges, the HI filter is automatically switched on.

Chassis-mounted controls that apply to this section are as follows: (These are initially set by factory personnel and should be changed only by qualified technical personnel.)

1. BANDWIDTH LIMIT potentiometer R310.
2. LOG 20 ADJ potentiometer R321.
3. LOG ZERO ADJ potentiometer R325.
4. Inductors L101A, L101B, and L101C.

6. Crt with Horizontal and Vertical Plate Outputs Section. Cathode-ray tube V12 (5ADP7) has its horizontal and vertical plates driven as follows: horizontal, V16A and V16B; vertical, V10B and V11A. Cathode follower V11 provides monitoring of the crt vertical plates via VERT OUTPUT jack J502.

The crt screen is calibrated by db (line) calibrations ranging from 0 to -40 db (left-hand scale) and by linear (dot) calibrations ranging from 1.0 to 0. A signal with 0 or reference db deflection will drop to 20 db with 20-db insertion in an attenuator. A signal with 1.0 deflection will drop to 0.1 deflection with a 20-db insertion in an attenuator.

The functions of front panel controls that apply to this section are as follows:

(a). FOCUS, R520. The sharpness of the screen presentation is adjusted with control R520.

(b). BRILLIANCE, R522. The intensity of the screen presentation is adjusted with control R522.

(c). H POS, R427. Control R427 is used to adjust the position of the baseline trace along the horizontal axis.

(d). V POS, R507. Control R507 is used to adjust the position of the baseline trace along the vertical axis.

(e). ILLUMINATION, POWER ON-OFF, SW501 and R525. Control R525 is rotated in a clockwise direction to turn on the power. Continued clockwise rotation of this control increases the edge illumination of the crt screen.

Controls not mounted on the front panel that apply to this section are as follows: (These are initially set by factory personnel and should be changed only by qualified technical personnel.)

1. ASTIGMATISM potentiometer R516.

2. VERT OUTPUT jack J502.

7. Crystal-Controlled Calibration Oscillator Section. Transistor Q3 (2N404) is a 500 KC crystal oscillator. It drives an emitter-follower stage, Q4 (2N404) whose output is coupled through a 1000 ohm isolating resistor (R114) to the SIGNAL INPUT of the Model SB-12aS. The output of the calibrating oscillator stages is varied by the CAL OSC LEVEL control R726 which determines the supply voltage delivered to the two transistors.

An external audio signal may be applied, via EXT MOD connector J701, to the emitter of the oscillator transistor Q3. The external audio signal amplitude modulates the 500 KC signal and provides frequency markers with a known separation.

The 5 KC marker oscillator consists of a bridged-T resistance-capacity oscillator with two transistors, Q5 and Q6 (2N404). The frequency of the oscillator is adjustable over a restricted range. It is factory adjusted to 5000 cps ±2%. The output of the oscillator is at a low impedance, and is capacitively coupled to the emitter of the 500 KC crystal oscillator transistor.

The functions of front panel controls that apply to this section are as follows:

(a). CAL OSC LEVEL, R726. This potentiometer control varies the output amplitude of the 500-KC crystal oscillator which is internally connected to the signal input receptacle. The signal may be used to locate the center frequency of the Model SB-12bS and may be modulated by an external audio oscillator to provide marker sidebands for setting up any desired sweep width. The 500-KC signal, in conjunction with the INPUT ATTENUATOR, may be used to check the accuracy of the LOG amplitude scale calibrations. In its fully counterclockwise position, the CAL OSC LEVEL control reduces the oscillator output to zero.

(b). EXT MOD, J701. Provides the crt screen with markers.

Control not mounted on the front panel that applies to this section is as follows: (This is initially set by factory personnel and should be changed only by qualified technical personnel.)

FREQ ADJ, R807. This potentiometer, which is mounted on the oscillator terminal board, is used to adjust the oscillator frequency to 5 KC.

8. R-f Test Oscillators. Two pnp transistors (Q1 and Q2, 2N404) are used in a Pierce type crystal oscillator circuit. The oscillator outputs are resistively added and connected to the SIGNAL INPUT receptacle. The internal third order distortion of the Analyzer, and the hum level of the Tuning Head, may be checked by means of these signals. The signals are at frequencies of approximately 3000 KC and 3002 KC and are essentially free of hum and cross modulation.

The function of the front panel control which applies to this section is as follows:

RF TEST - 5 KC MARKER. This is a three position toggle switch. In the up position the two r-f test tones are applied to the SIGNAL INPUT connector. In the down position the 5 KC marker oscillator signal is applied to the 500-KC calibrating oscillator. In the center position both signals are off.

Controls not mounted on the front panel that apply to this section are as follows: (This control is initially set by factory personnel and should be changed only by qualified technical personnel.)

OUTPUT BALANCE, R727. This control is used to set the two r-f test tones for equal amplitude on the crt screen. It is mounted on the RF TEST terminal board.

9. Power Supply, Model PS-21 or PS-12. The power supply is a conventional electronically regulated type supplying +270 volts to the analyzer.

The high voltage for the crt is obtained from a pair of high voltage selenium rectifiers, CR601, CR602. The bleeder current from the negative crt supply operates a voltage reference tube (V17, 5651) in the analyzer, which supplies -87 volts to the sweep circuits. A voltage regulator tube V18 (OA2) supplies the r-f amplifier and second mixer with +150 volts.

The heaters of V3, V4, V5, and V6, which are in the oscillator and AFC circuits, are operated from a d-c supply obtained from the a-c heater system via a selenium bridge rectifier, CR-1.

The PS-21 is used when the Model SB-12bS is installed as part of the Model SSB-3b.

IV-1.2. Circuit Description, Model TTG-2

a. Oscillators. The oscillators used in the Model TTG-2 are of the bridged-T type. The output of a high gain amplifier (V101, V201,

6AU6) is fed back to its input through two separate paths. One provides positive feedback which is constant with frequency. The other is through a resistance-capacitance network whose transfer characteristic has a rejection "notch" at a frequency:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi R \sqrt{C_1 C_2}}$$

At frequencies other than the one defined by the above equation, the negative feedback is greater than the positive feedback and no oscillation can occur. At frequency "f", sufficient attenuation is introduced in the negative feedback path so that the net feedback is positive. The system then oscillates at this frequency, which is determined solely by the values of resistance and capacitance in the bridged-T network.

Only a fraction of the output voltage of the oscillator need be fed back positively to sustain oscillation. The LEVEL control is used to set this feedback voltage, and thereby establishes the level of the oscillator output.

The lamp (I101, I201) in the positive feedback path stabilizes the amplitude of oscillation against changes due to tube characteristics and supply voltages. Its resistance increases with the current through it, thus tending to maintain a constant current in the positive feedback path.

The cathode follower (V102, V202, 6CL6) is used to supply the relatively high current needed in the positive feedback path.

Frequency selection is by means of switched resistors. Various parallel combinations of resistors are used to obtain up to 10 frequencies with 8 pairs of resistors. The resistances in the TENS and UNITS decades are respectively 10 times and 100 times the values used in the HUNDREDS decade. Thus, when shunted across the HUNDREDS decade, they produce frequency changes one-tenth and one-hundredth as great as those produced by the HUNDREDS decade.

The MULTIPLIER switch changes the value of C by a factor of 10 times.

The UNIT VERNIER control shunts one of the capacitive elements of the bridged-T network with a variable capacitor. The range of this adjustment is more than sufficient to allow continuous frequency coverage when used with the frequency selector switches. The frequency calibration of the switches is valid with the UNIT VERNIER control set to zero (maximum capacity).

IV-1.3. Tuning Head, Model RF-7a

a. Introduction. Basically, the Model RF-7a consists of a variable-frequency oscillator covering the tuning range of 2.5 to 5 MC, a buffer amplifier and three doubler stages covering, respectively, the ranges of 2.5 - 5, 5 - 10, 10 - 20 and 20 - 40 MC. The variable-frequency oscillator is inductance tuned, while the buffer and doubler stages are capacitance tuned. All stages are tracked by means of a special gear drive to provide single-dial tuning. The gear drive is designed to provide unusually smooth and precise tuning and, in addition, a high speed drive with a 10:1 increase of tuning rate may be engaged by pulling out the MAIN TUNING knob.

The Model RF-7a includes its own rectifier power supply to provide d-c for both filament and plate requirements. The oscillator employs a nuvistor for minimum hum and microphonics. The oscillator plate voltage is regulated by means of a gas discharge tube and its heater voltage by a Zener diode.

b. Circuit Description.

1. General. The design of the Tuning Head, Model RF-7a, is based upon the use of a highly stable, low noise (including spurious modulation) variable frequency oscillator. For smooth tuning and minimum microphonics, an inductance tuned circuit and a low microphonic nuvistor are employed. Since the oscillator proper can be tuned over a maximum frequency ratio of 2:1, the basic frequency range of the oscillator is 2.5 to 5.0 MC. The oscillator output is then multiplied in successive frequency doubler stages to produce 5 to 10, 10 to 20 and 20 to 40 MC output. Since the SSB-3b input frequency is 0.5 MC, the signal frequency range covered is thus 2.0 to 39.5 MC (or 40.5 MC using low-side injection) and the RF-7a dial is calibrated accordingly in signal frequency, rather than actual RF-7a output frequency.

Since the RF-7a drive shaft requires approximately 11-3/4 turns to cover the 2.5 - 5.0 MC range and the variable capacitor which tunes the buffer and multiplier stages requires approximately 0.44 turns, a gear drive assembly is provided which couples them together for proper tracking. In addition, proper gearing is provided to drive the dial. To provide tuning with maximum smoothness, "slip-wheel" drive is employed (ratio approximately 22:1) between the knob and oscillator shaft. When the limit of oscillator shaft rotation is reached, this drive will slip and prevent damage to both oscillator and tuning condenser.

The MAIN TUNING control is normally geared down so that 300 turns are required to cover each band. Pulling the knob out engages a 10:1 gear drive which allows the band to be covered with only 30 turns of the knob.

Output of the desired frequency range is

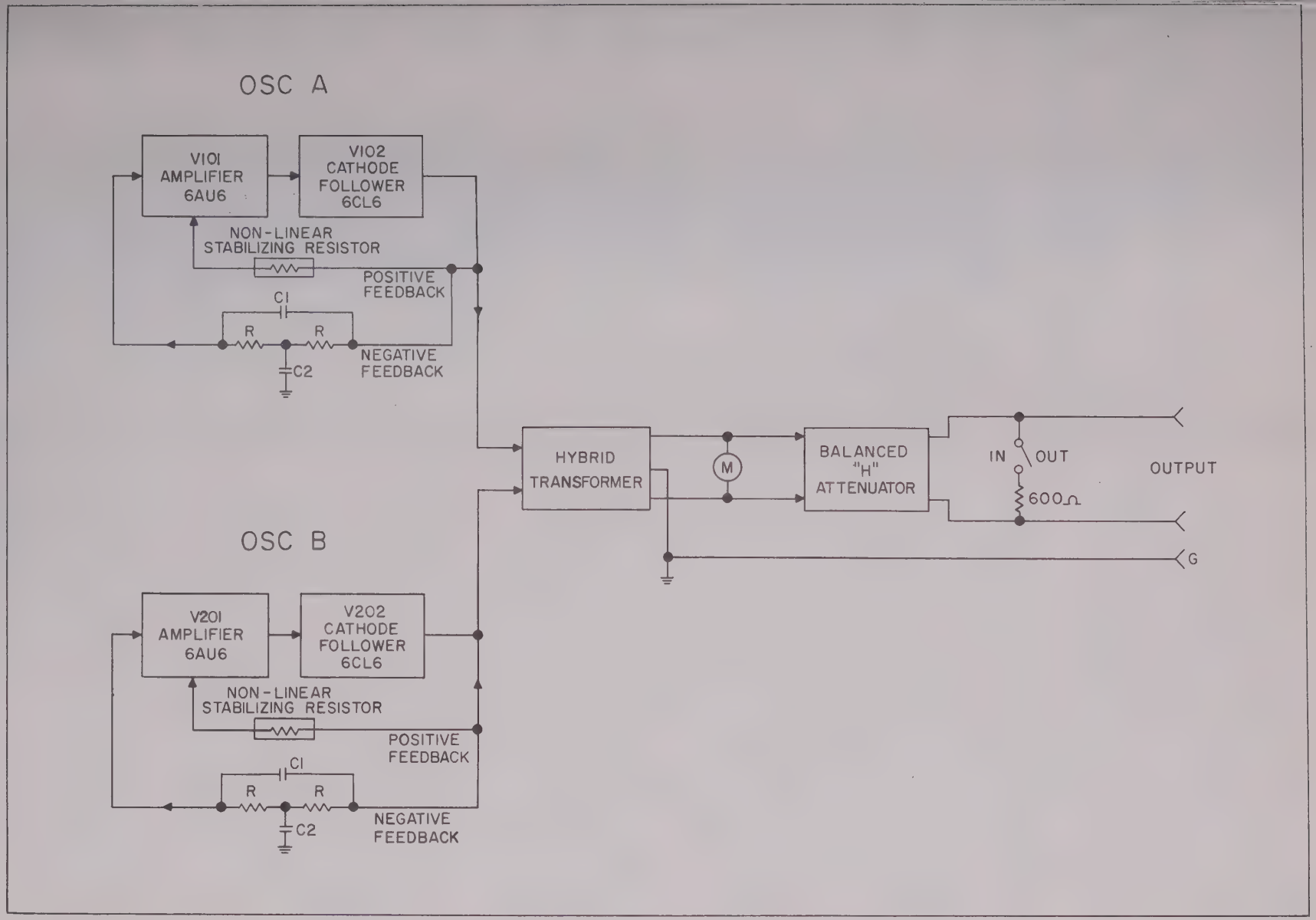


Figure IV-2. Block Diagram, Model TTG-2.

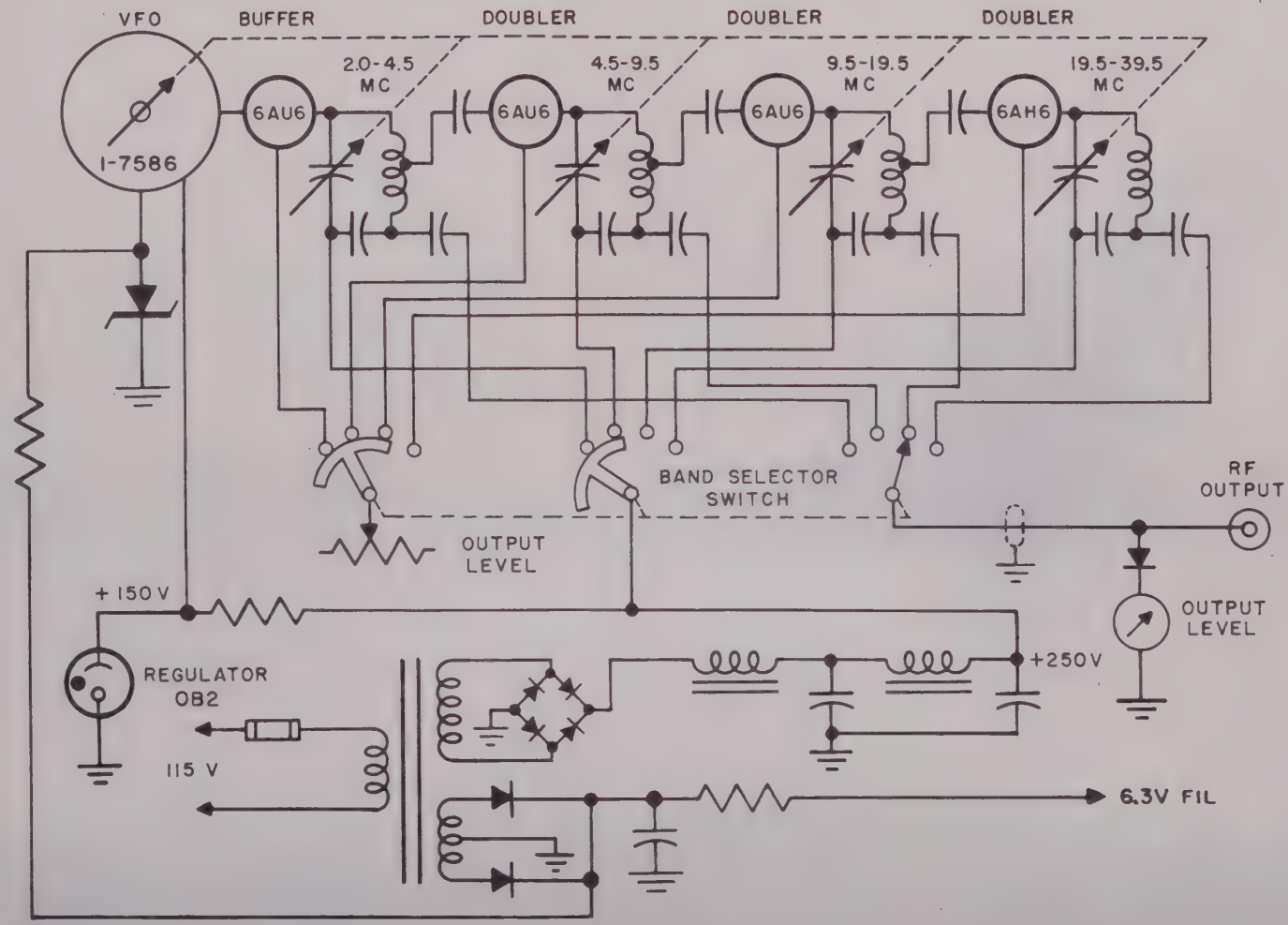


Figure IV-3. Block Diagram, Model RF-7a.

selected by means of the FREQUENCY RANGE switch. This switch provides three internal functions, as follows:

(a). Application of plate voltage to the buffer or multiplier stage supplying the desired frequency range. Voltage is removed from the stages not in use.

(b). Application of screen voltage to the last stage in use via a potentiometer to control the output level, and to all preceding stages at a fixed level.

(c). Switching of the r-f output lead to the tank circuit of the stage in use.

2. Oscillator. The oscillator is a conventional type employing a Type 7586 "Nuvistor" triode. Since the feedback necessary for oscillation is accomplished by means of cathode circuit coupling, the output is taken from the plate of the oscillator to achieve minimum effect of external components upon the oscillator stability. The frequency of oscillation is determined by variable inductance L101 (varied by means of a ferrite core moved axially within the winding), fixed capacitors C3 and C4 and trimmer capacitor C5.

To minimize modulation and the production of unwanted sidebands, the oscillator is rigidly constructed and is contained within heavy aluminum and Mu-metal shields. Stabilized supply voltages (+100 and +6.2) are derived from the power supply as described in paragraph 7 below.

3. Buffer Amplifier. To minimize the effect of changes in load upon the oscillator frequency stability, the oscillator is followed by a tuned buffer stage consisting of pentode V1 (6AU6). The oscillator output is coupled to the grid of this tube by means of a length of shielded lead and a small amount of bias voltage developed via grid resistor R1. Operating voltages are supplied in the conventional manner through plate and screen isolating resistors. The output of V1 is tuned by inductor L1 and variable capacitor C3A (the first section of C3). Output is derived from this "pi-network" tank circuit by connection of the load across capacitor C1. Capacitor C27 is a blocking capacitor to prevent plate voltage from entering the load circuit.

When the FREQUENCY RANGE switch is in the 2.0 to 4.5 MC position, screen voltage is provided for V1 via R5 (OUTPUT LEVEL) to allow variation of the output from approximately 0.1 volt to 0.6 volts, rms.

4. First Doubler. The first doubler stage consists of a 6AU6 (V2) connected in the same manner as V1 except that the plate circuit tunes from 5 to 10 MC. Excitation is supplied by V1 via coupling capacitor C6 and the output is derived across capacitor C10. A tip jack is provided in the grid circuit to read the developed grid voltage for ease in alignment and servicing. With the FREQUENCY RANGE switch in the 4.5 to 9.5 MC position, the OUTPUT LEVEL control is connected to the screen circuit of V2.

5. Second Doubler. Identical to the first doubler, except the tuning range is 10 to 20 MC.

6. Third Doubler. Identical to the first doubler, except for a tuning range of 20 to 40 MC and the use of a 6AH6 tube (V4) to provide greater power output.

7. Power Supply. Plate and heater voltages for all of the operating stages are provided by a rectifier type power supply. The plate power circuit consists of power transformer T1, bridge rectifier CR2 - CR5, filter L6, L7, C22A and C22B and gas regulator tube V5 (OB2). Plate power for all of the stages is taken from the output of the filter except for the oscillator, which is derived from the output of the regulator tube. Regulated dc heater voltage for the oscillator is provided by means of a series resistor and Zener diode to achieve maximum stability and minimum hum.

All heaters in the RF-7a are supplied with d-c voltage provided by full-wave rectifier CR6, CR7 and RC filter R28 and capacitor C24. Both this capacitor and C22 are plug-in types to facilitate maintenance. The power supply is fused by F1 (3/4 amp) and the a-c line is by-passed to prevent power line radiation. A three-wire cord is provided for proper chassis grounding.

8. Output Meter. The output level of the RF-7a is read on a panel mounted meter provided with a center scale index line. When the output level is set to this line, the output voltage is approximately 0.3 volts rms, at full scale the output is approximately twice this value. Voltage to operate the meter is derived from the r-f output line by a rectifier circuit consisting of diode CR1 (1N34A) L5, C21, C34 and R22. The calibration of this meter circuit is within +15% at 0.3 volt, with an error somewhat greater above or below this value.

IV-1.4. High Impedance Probe, Model PRB-2

The cathode follower is a type 5718 triode whose cathode load is the 180 ohm resistance of the Panalyzor input circuit. Plate and heater voltages for the tube are provided through the five-contact plug which is connected to the Panalyzor.

The attenuator heads are simple capacitive divider attenuators.

CHAPTER V
SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

V-1. GENERAL

This equipment has been thoroughly tested and aligned before shipment, and with normal usage should function as described in the previous chapters. However, as in all electronic devices, occasional failure of a tube or component may result in malfunctioning, necessitating maintenance action. This chapter is divided into eight sections to facilitate its use in the adjustment, alignment, maintenance, and repair of the equipment.

Section 2 describes the procedure for inspecting and replacing components.

Section 3 is a list of the test equipment recommended for use in servicing the equipment.

Section 4 covers the screwdriver-adjust controls found on the chassis of the equipments.

Section 5 describes the touch-up alignment that may become necessary because of aging or failure of a tube or component in the circuit.

Section 6 provides charts showing the tube layouts and the normal voltage and resistance measurements made on properly functioning instruments.

Section 7 is a description of the complete alignment procedure. It is only under the most unusual circumstances that this procedure will have to be used in its entirety. Most of the alignment problems encountered in the field can be solved by using the applicable adjustment techniques mentioned in Section 5.

Section 8 is a list of the replaceable parts used in the equipment.

If the equipment develops trouble which cannot be corrected by using the procedures outlined in this chapter, it is recommended that the instrument be returned to Panoramic Electronics, Inc. for servicing. Before returning the instrument fill out and mail the Repair and Maintenance Form bound in the rear of this Manual. Upon receipt of the information thereon, the company's Service Department will supply the necessary servicing data or shipping instructions. After receiving shipping instructions, forward the instrument prepaid to the factory. If requested, an estimate of charges will be made before the repair is begun.

V-2. INSPECTION AND COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

a. Inspection. All components of the equipment should be given a thorough inspection at regular intervals and whenever maintenance requires removal of an instrument from its cabinet. Moisture may cause deterioration of material and produce substandard operation. Dust and dirt materially affect both electrical and mechanical operation. Keep the various parts clean. Check accessible connections and tubes regularly to make sure that all contacts are clean and tight and that tubes and crystals are held securely in their sockets.

b. Replacement. All tubes and crystals are accessible at the top of the chassis. The pilot lamp is located on the front panel, and is removed by unscrewing. The fuses are located on the front panel of the Power Supply. Spare fuses are mounted on the inside of the equipment.

CAUTION

Never replace a fuse with one of a higher current rating. If a fuse burns out immediately after replacement, do NOT replace it a second time until the cause has been determined and trouble is corrected.

c. Vacuum Tube Replacement. Vacuum tubes should be checked on a reliable tube tester. An indication of "GOOD" on a tube tester does not mean that a tube will necessarily function properly in its circuit, but a "REPLACE", "BAD", or borderline indication does mean that better service will generally result if the tube is replaced. The average commercial tube tester should not be called upon to give more information than this. Many questions regarding the condition of a particular tube in a given circuit can best be answered by substituting a tube known to be free from defects in its place and comparing the performance of the equipment.

V-3. RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

Table V-1 lists the equipment (or equivalent) which should be available in order to properly service and align the instruments described in this Manual.

TABLE V-1. RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

Nomenclature	Part No. or Model	Application	Range	Accuracy
Standard Signal Generator	Hewlett-Packard Model 606A	Radio-frequency tests	50 KC to 65 MC 0.1 uv to 3 V	Frequency - ±1% Output - ±1 db into 50 ohm resistive load
Audio Oscillator	Hewlett-Packard Model 200CD	Audio-frequency tests	5 cps to 600 KC 0 to 5 V	Frequency ±2%
AC vacuum tube Voltmeter	Hewlett-Packard Model 400D	AC Voltage Measure-ments	10 cps to 4 MC 0.001 to 3 V	±2% of full scale, 20 cps to 1 MC ±3% of full scale, 20 cps to 2 MC ±5% of full scale, 10 cps to 4 MC

V-4. SCREWDRIVER-ADJUST CONTROLS

These controls are in circuits which seldom require adjustment. They are located on top of the chassis.

V-4.1. SCREWDRIVER-ADJUST CONTROLS, MODEL SB-12bS.

a. Line Size. This control is adjusted for correct baseline length of approximately 1/4" on either side of the frequency scale limits.

b. Sweepwidth Limit. This control is adjusted to provide correct sweep widths in the VAR, 14 KC, 7 KC and 3.5 KC positions of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR.

1. Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to VAR.

2. Set the CAL OSC LEVEL control fully clockwise.

3. Adjust the GAIN and CENTER FREQ controls to give an approximately full scale signal centered on the calibrated screen.

4. Connect a 50 KC signal source to the EXT MOD connector. Adjust the amplitude of the 50 KC signal source to give roughly 1/4 scale sideband pips.

5. Adjust the Sweepwidth Limit control to place the sideband pips approximately 1/8 inch inside the left and right extremes of the frequency scale.

6. Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 14 KC.

7. Shift the signal source to 7 KC and check location of sideband pips relative to the right and left extremes of the frequency scale.

8. Switch SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 7 KC.

9. Shift signal source to 3.5 KC and check location of sideband pips relative to the right and left extremes of the frequency scale.

10. Switch SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 3.5 KC.

11. Shift signal source to 1.75 KC and check location of sideband pips relative to the right and left extremes of the frequency scale.

12. In the VAR, 14 KC, 7 KC and 3.5 KC positions of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR, the pips should fall within ±1/2 division of the left and right extremes of the frequency scale. If they do not, adjust the Sweepwidth Limit control slightly to move the pips in the required direction. Repeat steps 6 through 11 above until the sideband pips fall within ± 1/2 division of the left and right extremes of the frequency scale in the VAR, 14 KC, 7 KC and 3.5 KC positions of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR.

c. Sweepwidth Limit AFC. When the sweep width has been adjusted in accordance with paragraph V-4.1.b. above, set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 500 cps and modulate the CAL OSC with a 250 cps signal. Adjust the Sweepwidth Limit AFC control to place the sidebands on the left and right extremes of the frequency scale. This also calibrates the 150 cycle sweep range.

d. Astigmatism. This control is adjusted, together with the FOCUS control, to produce a sharp circular spot on the crt.

e.

1. IF GAIN. This control is effective in the VAR position of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR. It adjusts the gain of the i-f amplifier for the specified sensitivity.

(a). Set the front panel controls as follows:

IF ATTEN	20 DB
SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR	VAR
AMPLITUDE SCALE	LIN
CENTER FREQ	Marker
AFC	OFF
GAIN	10 (maximum)
CAL OSC LEVEL	OFF
INPUT ATTENUATORS	All up
H POS	Normal Operation
V POS	Normal Operation
SWEEP WIDTH	Maximum (clockwise)
IF BANDWIDTH	Maximum (clockwise)
VIDEO FILTER	OFF
SWEEP RATE	Maximum (clockwise)
RF TEST - 5 KC MARKER	OFF
RF-7a FREQUENCY RANGE	2.0 - 4.5
RF-7a MAIN TUNING	3 MC
RF-7a OUTPUT LEVEL	to red line meter indication

(b). Connect a 3 MC signal source to the front panel SIGNAL INPUT connector. Set the amplitude of the signal source to 1 mv.

(c). Adjust the IF GAIN control for a full scale pip on the screen.

2. 14 KC. This control adjusts the i-f gain in the 14 KC position of the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR. It is set for the same overall gain obtained in paragraph e.1.

3. 7 KC, 3.5 KC, 500 Cps and 150 Cps. These i-f gain controls are adjusted in a manner similar to the adjustment of the 14 KC IF Gain control.

f. Log Zero Adj and Log 20 Adj. These controls may require adjustment if the last i-f tube (V9, 6AU6), the detector (V10, 12AU7) or the crt (V12, 5ADP7) is replaced.

1. Set the baseline trace accurately on the calibrated line with the V POS control.

2. Set the INPUT ATTENUATOR to 20 DB and AMPLITUDE SCALE to LIN. Adjust the CAL OSC LEVEL control to obtain a full scale deflection on the crt.

3. Set AMPLITUDE SCALE to LOG and the INPUT ATTENUATOR to 0 DB. Adjust the Log Zero Adjust control until the pip reaches the 0 DB screen calibration.

4. Set the INPUT ATTENUATOR to 20 DB and adjust Log 20 Adjust until the pip reaches to the -20 DB calibration line on the screen.

5. Set the INPUT ATTENUATOR to 0 DB and readjust Log Zero Adjust, if necessary.

6. Since the Log Zero Adjust and Log 20 Adjust controls interact to some extent, it may be necessary to repeat the foregoing procedure several times to obtain proper calibration of the LOG scale.

7. Check the intermediate points of the LOG calibration using the INPUT ATTENUATOR. If the error at any point exceeds ±1 db, it may be possible to readjust the log scale calibration controls so that the error remains within these limits over the entire 40 db range. If this cannot be done, it is suggested that different tubes be tried in the V9 and V10 circuits. If this does not achieve proper calibration the screen must be recalibrated.

NOTE

This check should be performed with the IF ATTEN in the 20 DB position to reduce noise on the baseline. Set the GAIN control fully clockwise and the CAL OSC LEVEL for a full scale (LOG) pip when all INPUT ATTENUATORS are up. The full 40 db calibrated screen may be checked using the INPUT ATTENUATORS alone.

g. .1~ Adj and 30~ Adj Sweep Rate Adjustment.

1. Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to 500 cps. Adjust .1~ Adj control until the period of the horizontal spot motion is 0.1 cps.

2. Set the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR to VAR and the SWEEP RATE control fully clockwise. Modulate the calibrating oscillator with a 60 cps signal and turn the SWEEP WIDTH control fully counterclockwise. Adjust CENTER FREQ

control until the baseline rises and a sine wave display can be seen on the crt. Adjust 30~Adj control until two cycles of the sine wave appear on the screen.

3. Repeat the procedure given in g. 1. above. There is some interaction between the .1~ Adj and 30~ Adj controls, and it may be necessary to repeat the entire procedure several times.

h. CF Pad. Set the CENTER FREQ control to its center position. With the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR at VAR, set the SWEEP RATE and IF BANDWIDTH controls fully clockwise and the SWEEP WIDTH control fully counterclockwise. Adjust the CF PAD until the baseline rises to a maximum reading (the CAL OSC LEVEL and GAIN controls should be set for an on-screen crt deflection near full scale).

Return SWEEP WIDTH to its maximum clockwise position. Adjust H POS to make the pip coincide with the center frequency scale calibration.

i. Voltage Regulator Adjust. This control (located on the power supply chassis) is adjusted to give +270 volts dc at the pin jack on the rear apron of the power supply chassis.

V-4.2. SCREWDRIVER-ADJUST CONTROLS, MODEL TTG-2.

Five screwdriver-adjust controls are located on the rear of the chassis. These controls are not used in the course of normal operation. The functions of these controls are as follows:

a. Oscillator A Level Limit Adjustments. The two screwdriver-adjust controls, MIN LEVEL A and MAX LEVEL A, are used to set the range of adjustment of the front panel LEVEL control. They are normally set for limits of 2 and 4 volts, but may be adjusted for any desired range within these limits. The MIN LEVEL adjustment is set with LEVEL fully counterclockwise, and the MAX LEVEL is set with LEVEL fully clockwise. Since there is some interaction between these adjustments, the procedure may have to be repeated until the desired limits have been reached.

b. Oscillator B Level Limit Adjustments. These correspond to the adjustments for Oscillator A.

c. Hybrid Balance. This adjustment balances the hybrid transformer for minimum interaction between oscillators.

Readjustment of this control will not normally be required in the field. Should it be necessary to do so, set each oscillator to deliver the same output at some high frequency, such as 7 kc and 9 kc. Using a selective wave analyzer, observe the amplitude of each signal when the output selection is switched to AB. If the amplitudes change, adjust HYBRID BALANCE until no change in component amplitude occurs when the two signals are combined. An alternative method is to use a true RMS voltmeter, which should show a 3 db increase when the two equal amplitude signals are combined.

d. Distortion Adjustments. The screen voltage of each oscillator tube (V101, V201) is adjustable for minimum harmonic distortion. The adjustment is made for each channel individually, using the A Distortion and B Distortion controls on the rear of the chassis. A suitable distortion meter or spectrum analyzer should be used to monitor the second and third harmonics while making this adjustment.

V-4.3. SCREWDRIVER-ADJUST CONTROLS, MODEL RF-7a.

R28. This adjustable wirewound resistor is located under the chassis, near the heater supply full wave rectifiers. It is used to adjust the output of the dc heater supply to 6.3 volts.

V-5. TROUBLESHOOTING AND TOUCH-UP ALIGNMENT

V-5.1. TOUCH-UP ALIGNMENT, MODEL SB-12bS.

The Model SSB-3b was factory aligned and quality controlled before shipment, and should not require realignment under normal conditions. However, it should be noted that the alignment was performed with the original set of tubes in operation. When tubes are replaced, touch-up alignment may become necessary due to the non-uniformity in operating characteristics of vacuum tubes.

Table V-2 indicates adjustments which may be required when tubes age or are changed. The table indicates general areas to be checked. It is not intended to imply that any or all of the adjustments will have to be made.

TABLE V-2. TOUCH-UP ALIGNMENT, MODEL SB-12bS.

TUBE	ADJUSTMENTS
V1	Selected replacement tube, Replacement should provide third order distortion of less than 60 db and direct sensitivity (at 500 KC) at least half as as great as conversion sensitivity. IF Gain controls.
V2	None
V3	CF PAD, Sweepwidth Limit controls. See paragraphs V-4.1.b. and h.

TUBE	ADJUSTMENTS
V4	Z101, CF PAD, Sweepwidth Limit control. See paragraphs V-4.1.b. and h. and V-7.1.c.
V5	None
V6	None
V7	IF Gain controls. See paragraph V-4.1.e.
V8	IF Gain controls. See paragraph V-4.1.e.
V9	Log Zero, Log 20 controls. See paragraph V-4.1.e.
V10	Log Zero, Log 20 controls. See paragraph V-4.1.e.
V11	None
V12	Line Size, Log 20, Log Zero and Sweepwidth Limit controls. See paragraphs V-4.1.a. b. f.
V13	None
V14	None
V15	Selected replacement tube. Replacement should be selected for best linearity.
V16	None
V17	None
V18	None
V19	None
V20	IF Gain controls. See paragraph V-4.1.e.
V101	None
V102	None
V103	None
V104	Voltage Regulator Adjust.

V-5.2. TROUBLESHOOTING, MODEL TTG-2.

Table V-3 is a guide to troubleshooting the Model TTG-2. The principal types of trouble which may be encountered are listed. For each trouble, appropriate procedures are indicated.

TABLE V-3. TROUBLESHOOTING, MODEL TTG-2

Symptom	Procedure
No output from one oscillator	Check stabilizing lamps, I101 and I201 (interchange the two lamps). Check setting of MIN LEVEL control (screwdriver adjustment).
No output from either oscillator	Check power supply voltages.
Excessive hum	Replace C401.
Excessive harmonic distortion from one oscillator	Replace 6CL6 (V102 or V202). Readjust screen voltage of V101 or V201.
Excessive intermodulation distortion	Check hybrid balance adjustment.

CAUTION

Always turn power off before removing any tubes. Never operate this equipment without all tubes in their sockets. Damage to tubes may result from failure to observe this precaution.

V-5.3. TROUBLESHOOTING, MODEL RF-7a.

Since the Model RF-7a is not a complicated device, its operation may be checked initially by using only the meter provided on the instrument itself. Ordinarily no preventive maintenance will be required, other than tube replacement, except as noted below.

a. Lubrication. All important bearing points of the gear drive assembly have been provided with "Oilite" porous bronze bearings which hold sufficient oil for almost indefinite usage. However, it may be necessary, after several years' hard usage, to replenish these bearings. Use SAE 10 grade oil. One drop on each bearing should be sufficient. To lubricate the knob shaft bearings, remove the knob and dial cover, thus exposing the bearings located within the dial gear.

The main points in the oscillator assembly itself which may eventually require lubrication are the lead screw and the thrust bearing (internal). The recommended lubrication for the stop-washers is Molybdenum disulphide (Alpha Molykote M77 or equal) applied lightly with a toothpick. The stop-washers and ball bearing should never require lubrication.

NOTE

If removal of the oscillator from the chassis for lubrication is considered necessary, refer to paragraph V-7.3.c. for recommended procedure.

b. The Model RF-7a, as originally shipped, will deliver an output considerably in excess of 0.3 volts on all bands. Therefore, as long as this condition exists, it may safely be assumed that the unit is functioning normally and that maintenance is not required. However, should the output fall below this value, the trouble will generally fall into one of three broad categories, as follows:

1. No output on any band. Probably due to rectifier failure, oscillator failure or blown fuse, in that order.

2. Gradually diminishing output over long period of time. If observed in 2.0 - 4.5 MC position, probably weak buffer tube.

3. Low or no output in bands above 2.0 - 4.5 can be isolated by noting the position of the bandswitch in which it first occurs. Replace the tube associated with that position or the one preceding.

CAUTION

When changing tubes do not remove more than one at a time without turning the power off. The poor regulation of the heater supply will cause the voltage to rise to a value which, if sustained, might damage the remaining tubes.

It will be helpful to check the voltages derived in jacks J1, J2 and J3 against the values given in Table V-4 if simple tube replacement does not restore normal output. The circuits are not critical as to tube quality and replacement may usually be made without adjustment. In extreme cases of tube difference, slight readjustment of the trimmer capacitor may be made as described in paragraph V-7.3.

TABLE V-4. NORMAL JACK READINGS

POSITION	LOW END	HIGH END
J1	-1.0 V	-2.5
J2	-2.0	-8.5
J3	-0.6	-3.6

1. All voltages typical minimum readings.
2. Read with VTVM and with bandswitch in position being tested. Readings will be about 10% lower when using a 20,000 ohm per volt meter on the 5 or 10 volt scale. OUTPUT LEVEL set to red line.

c. It is always possible that reduced output (or zero output) may be caused by component failure. In the event that tube replacement does not restore normal output, the bottom cover should be removed and voltages in various parts of the circuit checked against those given on the schematic drawing. It is recommended that the voltages be measured in the following order:

1. Heater.
2. Output of plate supply filter.
3. Output of regulator tube and Zener diode.
4. Plate voltage of each tube at each position of bandswitch (pin 5).
5. Screen voltage of each tube at each position of bandswitch (pin 6).
6. Other voltages, if "1" through "5" are normal.

V-6. VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE CHARTS

V-6.1. VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE CHARTS, MODELS SB-12bS AND PS-21.

The voltage and resistance chart, Figure V-1, was made with the analyzer section and power supply interconnected for normal operation.

All readings taken between point specified and chassis ground using an RCA VTVM Model WV-77A.

The following control positions were used:

IF ATTEN	0 DB
SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR	VAR
BRILLIANCE	Bright Trace
FOCUS	Sharp Trace
AMPLITUDE SCALE	LIN
CENTER FREQ	Marker
AFC	OFF
GAIN	10 (MAX)
CAL OSC LEVEL	OFF
INPUT ATTENUATORS	All up
H POS	Normal Operation
V POS	Normal Operation
SWEEP WIDTH	Maximum (clockwise)
IF BANDWIDTH	Maximum (clockwise)
VIDEO RATE	OFF
SWEEP RATE	Maximum (clockwise)

NOTES

1. Voltage readings above line, resistance readings below line.
2. All voltages are DC unless otherwise specified.
3. All resistances are in ohms.
4. * Indicates a very low resistance.
5. NC Indicates no connection.
6. Q3 and Q4 measurements made with CAL OSC LEVEL control fully clockwise.

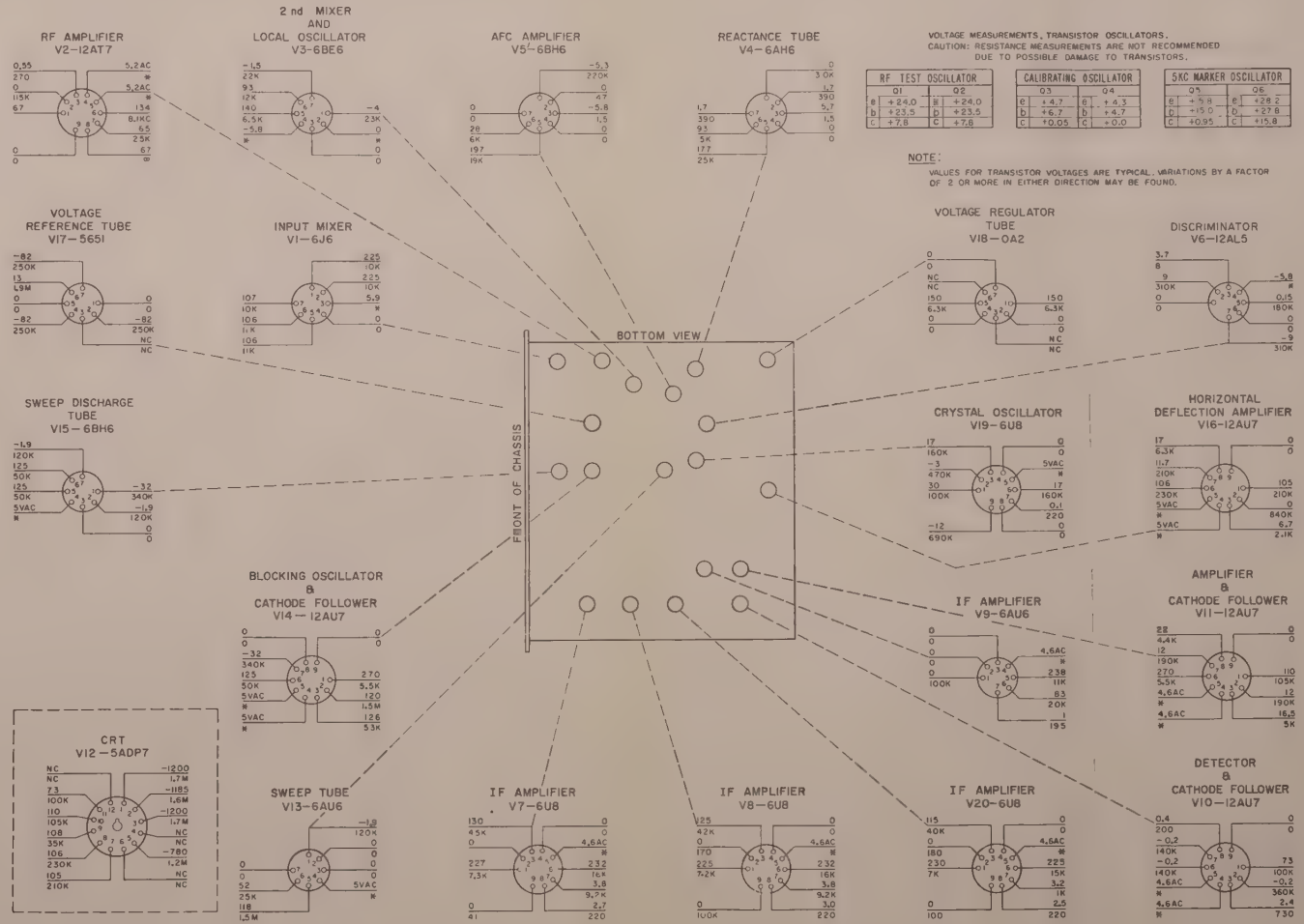


Figure V-1.
Voltage and Resistance Chart, Model SB-12bS.

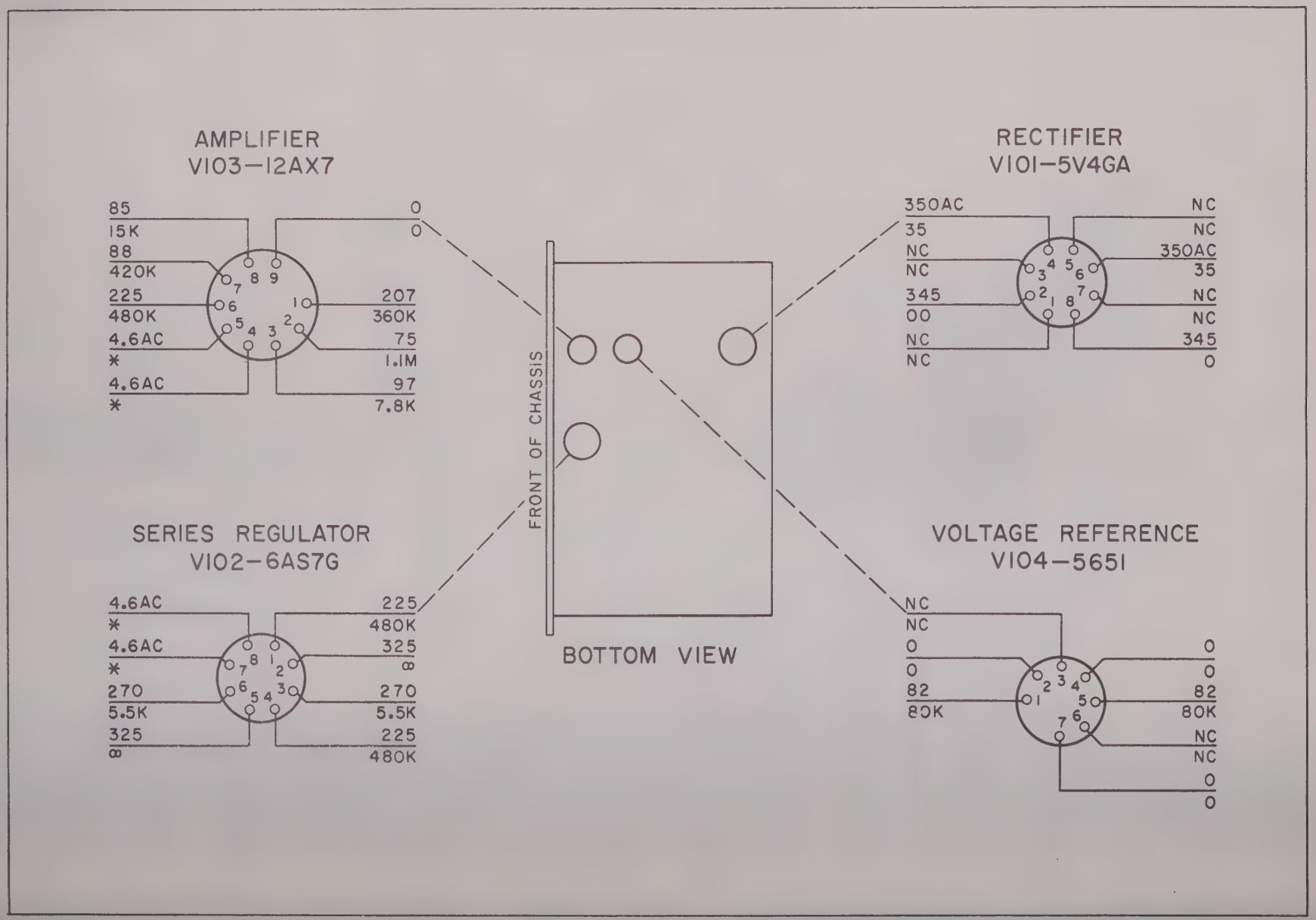


Figure V-2. Voltage and Resistance Chart, Model PS-21.

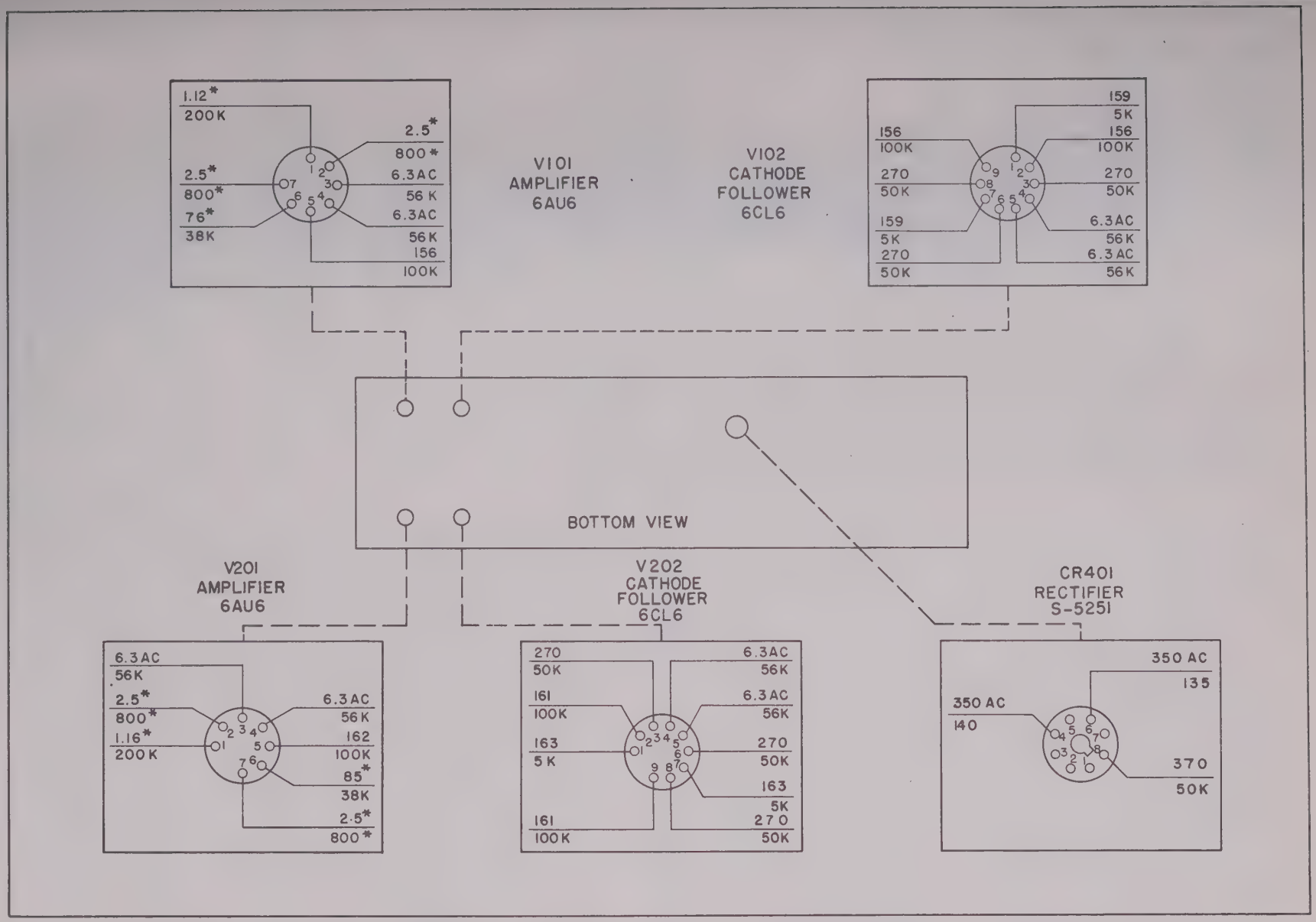


Figure V-3. Voltage and Resistance Chart, Model TTG-2.

V-6.2. VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE CHART, MODEL TTG-2.

All readings taken between point specified and chassis ground using an RCA VTVM Model WV-77A. The following control positions were used.

FREQUENCY-CPS . . . . . All controls counterclockwise
LEVEL, A and B . . . . . Counterclockwise
OUTPUT . . . . . A
OUTPUT LEVEL . . . . . Both fully clockwise
600Ω TERM . . . . . IN

NOTES

1. Voltage readings above line, resistance readings below line.
2. All voltages are DC unless otherwise specified.
3. All resistances are in ohms.
4. *Readings vary with screwdriver-adjust control settings.
5. NC indicates no connection.

V-6.3. VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE CHART, MODEL RF-7a.

See the schematic diagram for voltage and resistance readings at points in the Model RF-7a circuit.

V-7. ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

V-7.1. ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE, MODEL SB-12bS.

The following is a complete factory alignment procedure. It should be used only after touch-up alignment techniques have been tried and have failed to yield satisfactory results.

a. General.

1. Transformers T101, T102, Z101, Z102, Z103 and Z105 are tuned by means of movable iron cores. Windings at the top of the coil are tuned with a hollow iron core which may be turned with the pin end of the aligning tool furnished.

The bottom windings may be tuned from either the top or the bottom of the transformer. In either case the screwdriver tip of the aligning tool is used. When the bottom core is approached from the top, the tool is inserted through the hollow top core and finally engaged in a slot in the top of the lower core. Allow the Panoramic equipment and necessary signal generator to "warm-up" for at least one-half hour before alignment is attempted.

2. Set the front panel controls as follows:

IF ATTEN . . . . . 0 DB
SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR . . . . . VAR
BRILLIANCE. . . . . Bright Trace
FOCUS . . . . . Sharp Trace
AMPLITUDE SCALE . . . LIN
CENTER FREQ. . . . . To Marker
AFC . . . . . OFF
GAIN . . . . . 10 (Maximum)
CAL OSC LEVEL. . . . . OFF
INPUT ATTENUATORS. . All Up
H POS . . . . . For Normal Operation
V POS . . . . . For Normal Operation
SWEEP WIDTH . . . . . Maximum (clockwise)
IF BANDWIDTH . . . . . Maximum (clockwise)
VIDEO FILTER . . . . . OFF
SWEEP RATE . . . . . Maximum (clockwise)

b. I-f Amplifier Alignment.

1. The frequencies involved in i-f alignment are:

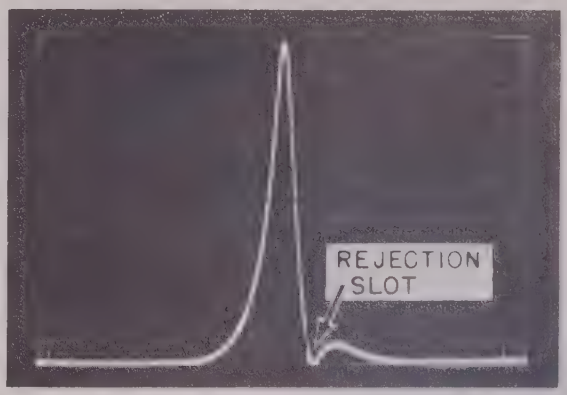
MODEL	INPUT CENTER FREQ	IF
SB-12bS	500 KC	100 KC

2. Connect a .01 mfd capacitor in series with the output of the signal generator and proceed as follows:

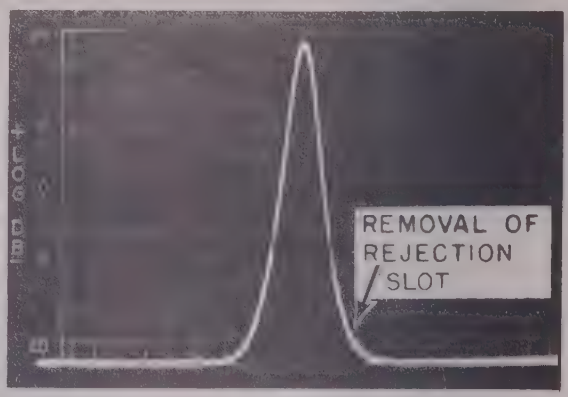
I-f AMPLIFIER ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Step	Sig. Gen. Output	Sweep Width Control at	Signal Fed to	Procedure
1	100 KC (40,000 uv)	Minimum	Pin 1 V9 6AU6	Tune top and bottom cores of Z105 for maximum baseline rise. When either core is tuned for maximum deflection, no further tuning is required because windings are in parallel.

Step	Sig. Gen. Output	Sweep Width Control at	Signal Fed to	Procedure
2	Same as above	Same as above	Pin 7 V3 6BE6	Tune top and bottom cores of Z103 for maximum baseline rise possible with each.
3	500 KC (700 uv)	Maximum	Pin 7 V3 6BE6	Adjust the CENTER FREQ control and, if necessary, the CF PAD control to center the pip on the screen. Gradually reduce the sweep width, at the same time continuously readjusting the CENTER FREQ control to keep the pip on the screen until the base of the pip occupies approximately 25 per cent of the frequency scale.
4	500 KC	Adjust continuously as required to keep the entire pip within screen limits.	Same as above	Mark the position of crystals in their sockets. Holder capacity varies with position; therefore, it will be important, when replacing the crystals, to preserve their orientation with respect to the socket. Remove crystals Y301 and Y302.
5	------	----------	----	A neutralizing capacitor is mounted near each crystal on the underside of the i-f strip. These capacitors are to be tuned with the screwdriver end of the aligning tool furnished. Each capacitor tunes the crystal nearest to it.
6	------	----------	----	Set the BANDWIDTH LIMIT control to the center of its rotational range. At this point pip should approximate the shape shown in Figure V-4A or V-4B.
7	------	----------	----	Gradually rotate the trimmer screw of the capacitor nearest Y303 in a counterclockwise direction, and note the change in pip shape. The rejection slot should sharpen and disappear on one side of the pip and approach from the other side.
8	------	----------	----	Reverse the rotation and choose a point where best pip symmetry is obtained and a rejection slot is not present. (Approximately halfway between the two positions at which the slot enters the pip from either side. See Figure V-4B.)
9	------	----------	----	Tune coil L101C for a minimum height and a broadest pip. Note that as the core is moved from one end of its range to the other, the pip will broaden and decrease in amplitude until a condition of minimum height and broadest



A. Illustration of Rejection Slot.



B. Illustration of Complete Rejection Slot Removal.

Figure V-4. Crystal Rejection Slot Removal.

Step	Sig. Gen. Output	Sweep Width Control at	Signal Fed to	Procedure
				pip is reached. Continued rotation will cause the pip to sharpen and increase in amplitude. (As the pip decreases in amplitude it may be necessary to increase the amplitude of the input signal to maintain a readable deflection on the screen.)
10	------	----------	----	Check for correct rejection slot removal by adjusting sweep width until pip base occupies approximately 25 per cent of the screen baseline. Set the input amplitude for a full-scale deflection. Increase input amplitude by ten times. Set AMPLITUDE SCALE selector to LOG. If the pip is not full-scale, set the LOG SCALE ADJ control for a full-scale pip. Pip should remain approximately symmetrical and no rejection slot should appear. If it does appear, readjust trimmer slightly to remove it and retune as in step 9. Reduce the input amplitude 10 times and set the AMPLITUDE SCALE selector to LIN.
11	------	----------	----	Remove crystal Y303.
12	------	----------	----	Insert crystal Y302 in its socket. Repeat the procedure given in steps 5 through 10 using the capacitor nearest crystal Y302 and coil L101B.
13	------	----------	----	Remove crystal Y302.
14	------	----------	----	Insert crystal Y301 in its socket. Repeat the procedure given in steps 5

Step	Sig. Gen. Output	Sweep Width Control at	Signal Fed to	Procedure
				through 10, using the capacitor nearest crystal Y301 and coil L101A.
15	------	----------	----	Replace crystals Y302 and Y303 in the same orientation they have prior to removal. Repeat step 10 with all crystals installed but omit reference to step 9. If trimmer adjustment is required make small gradual changes in the trimmer settings. If there is no change when adjusting one of the trimmers restore it to its original setting and adjust one of the other trimmers.
16	------	----------	----	Adjust BANDWIDTH LIMIT control for the broadest (without double peak) symmetrical peak possible without more than a 20 per cent drop in amplitude as the SWEEP WIDTH control is changed from a maximum counterclockwise position to a maximum clockwise position.

c. F-m Oscillator Alignment. The following adjustments are a series of approximations, which are narrowed down until the desired results are obtained.

1. Set the Sweepwidth Limit control fully clockwise.

2. Adjust the CF PAD for +85 volts, measured between the arm of the CF PAD and ground.

3. Set the front panel CAL OSC LEVEL control fully clockwise.

4. Adjust the GAIN control for a full scale pip.

5. Connect an accurate 50 KC signal source to the front panel EXT MOD connector. Adjust the output amplitude for usable sidebands (approximately 1/4 scale).

6. Adjust the core of Z101 to center the oscillator (center) pip on the screen.

7. Adjust the Sweepwidth Limit control to place the ±50 KC sideband pips directly under the ±50 vertical screen calibrations. If necessary, make slight centering readjustments with the CF PAD.

8. Check linearity by noting the location of the center pip relative to the vertical CF screen calibration. Linearity is within specifications if, with ±50 KC pips directly under the ±50 vertical screen calibrations, the center pip is within ±1/4 of a division of the CF screen calibration.

9. If linearity is not within specifications, rotate the CF PAD slightly in a clockwise direction and recenter the display with Z101. Recheck linearity as in steps 7 and 8.

10. Repeat steps 7, 8 and 9 until the sweep width and linearity are correct.

d. R-f Alignment. The r-f transformers used in this equipment have sliders. This makes it possible to adjust the spacing between the primary and secondary so as to obtain the proper frequency separation between the peak frequencies. If the frequency separation is correct, then it is only necessary to trim the cores of two r-f transformers until the desired flatness is obtained. If the frequency separation is not correct, the full alignment procedure must be used. The sliders have been waxed down to prevent movement. If it is necessary to change the position of the sliders, the waxing must be removed. Upon completion of the alignment procedure, rewax the coils to prevent movement.

This alignment requires a "cut and try" procedure. The frequency response of the section is determined by feeding in constant amplitude signals at various frequencies over the r-f band of the equipment.

1. First adjust C107.

(a). Temporarily clip a 51,000 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor between the junction of R107 and R109 and B+.

(b). Set the GAIN control almost completely counterclockwise (at the first scale division from the counterclockwise end).

(c). Connect a 500 KC signal source to the front panel SIGNAL INPUT connector. Adjust the amplitude of the input signal, to give an approximately 1/4 scale pip. If necessary, adjust the GAIN control slightly to give the required pip height.

(d). Adjust C107 for a minimum pip deflection.

(e). Remove the 51,000 ohm resistor.

2. Then align the interstage transformer T102.

(a). Make the spacing between the primary and secondary windings approximately 1/4".

(b). Using a .01 mfd coupling capacitor, feed a 500 KC signal to pin 6 of V2. Tune the secondary (bottom core) of T102 for a peak deflection at the center of the screen.

(c). Apply a 515 KC signal to pin 2 of V2. Tune the primary (top core) for a peak deflection.

(d). Shift the signal generator frequency to 485 KC. Tune the secondary (bottom core) of T102 for a peak deflection.

(e). Vary the signal generator frequency between the high and low frequency peaks as read on the screen of the equipment. The peaks should appear at approximately 515 KC and at 485 KC.

If the frequency separation is greater than specified, increase the coil spacing.

If the frequency separation is less than specified, decrease the coil spacing.

(f). Repeat steps (c), (d) and (e) until peak deflections and the proper frequency separation are obtained.

3. Then align the input transformer T101.

(a). Make the spacing between the primary and secondary windings approximately 1/16".

(b). Connect the signal generator to pin 5 of V1 and set the frequency to 500 KC. Tune the secondary (bottom core) of T101 for a peak deflection at the center of the screen.

(c). Apply a 550 KC signal to the SIGNAL INPUT connector through the input cable. Tune the primary (top core) of T101 for maximum pip amplitude.

(d). Set the signal generator to 450 KC. Tune the secondary (bottom core) of T101 for maximum pip amplitude.

(e). Vary the signal generator frequency between 450 KC and 550 KC noting the frequency separation between the high and low frequency peaks as read on the screen. The peaks should appear at 450 KC and at 550 KC.

If the frequency separation is greater than specified, increase the coil spacing.

If the frequency separation is less than specified, decrease the coil spacing.

(f). Repeat steps (c), (d) and (e) until peak deflections and the proper frequency separation are obtained.

4. Adjust the cores of r-f transformer T102 for proper flatness as follows:

Step	Sig. Gen. Output	Signal Fed to	Transformer Tuned	Procedure
(1)	450 KC then 550 KC	SIGNAL INPUT Connector	T102	If the 450 KC pip is taller than the 550 KC pip, adjust for equal amplitude by trimming the bottom core clockwise. On the other hand, if the 550 KC pip is the taller of the two, trim the bottom core counterclockwise and the top core clockwise.

Step	Sig. Gen. Output	Signal Fed to	Transformer Tuned	Procedure
(2)	450 KC 500 KC 550 KC	SIGNAL INPUT Connector	T102	If the 450 KC and 550 KC pips are taller than the 500 KC pip, trim the top and bottom cores clockwise. If they are lower, trim both cores counterclockwise.
(3)	------	-------	----	Repeat (1) and (2) until response flatness is within ±5%.

e. Discriminator Alignment.

1. Before adjusting the discriminator, the CF PAD must be adjusted according to the procedure given in paragraph V-4.1.h.

2. Center the pip on the screen with the SWEEP WIDTH SELECTOR in the 3.5 KC position. Switch it to the 500 cps position. The pip should appear near the center of the screen. If it does, switch to the 150~ range and repeat the check. If the pip is off-screen or cannot be centered on one or more of these ranges, it will be necessary to adjust the DISC ZERO located on top of Z102, using the insulated tool supplied with the Panalyzor.

(a). Starting on the narrowest sweep range for which a pip can be seen, carefully adjust DISC ZERO to center the pip. This procedure may be expedited by using the FAST SWEEP, but the final check must be done at a 0.1 cps sweep rate.

(b). Following this adjustment, proceed to the next narrower sweep width and repeat. The final adjustment should be on the 150 cps sweep width. When this has been adjusted, the pip will be approximately centered on all sweep ranges.

NOTE

The DISC ZERO adjustment is very critical, particularly on the narrowest sweep width. It will usually be necessary to move the adjustment through the correct point several times before the final setting is obtained.

V-7.2. ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE, MODEL TTG-2.

No alignment of Model TTG-2 is necessary.

V-7.3. ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE, MODEL RF-7a.

a. The maintenance of optimum performance of the Model RF-7a is dependent upon tracking accuracy. When adjusted before shipment, the tracking is adjusted for minimum deviation and, with the exception of compensation of minimum capacitance required by tube changes, should not require realignment in the field.

Since the tracking accuracy is dependent upon tube capacitance, a tube change might conceivably require readjustment of the trimmer capacitor. This will be indicated by inability to obtain normal output at the high end of the band even changing tubes and with all other measurements apparently normal. The greatest source of variation is in the grid circuit; therefore, the trimmer capacitor in the plate circuit of the tube preceding the one changed should be rotated slightly until maximum output is obtained. The procedure should also be followed in the plate circuit of the tube in question if returning the preceding stage does not produce the full effect.

In the event that the tracking has been disturbed, the following field procedure is recommended to restore it to normal.

1. Rotate the knob until the dial reads between 2.2 and 2.3 MC. Load the oscillator with 50 ohms (proper termination is important), adjust the appropriate inductor for maximum meter reading in each bandswitch position.

2. Rotate the knob until the dial reads 4.2 to 4.3 MC. Adjust the appropriate capacitor associated with each bandswitch position for about 90% of the "peaked" meter reading on the side from which the peak was originally approached.

3. Repeat 1 and 2 above. The tracking, while not perfect, will now be satisfactory for general usage.

b. Aside from the possibility of slippage of set-screws within the gear drive, the only other likely source of tracking error is loosening of the cable which drives the tuning capacitor. This is a 50 pound test stainless steel pre-stressed cable and should last the normal service life of the Model RF-7a. If, however, it should be noticed that the output varies radically with small

knob rotation, (3-5 turns) then the condition of the cable should be investigated. After removing the top cover, check the cable tension by pushing lightly across the cable. If it is loose, release the set-screw holding the idler pulley bracket and rotate it to restore proper cable tension. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN. The cable tension may also be tested by attempting to rotate the capacitor by hand, simultaneously observing the cable. If it permits the capacitor to turn and visibly introduces slack in the cable, increase the tension as outlined above.

c. If it is found necessary to remove the oscillator from the main chassis for lubrication or because of trouble, the following procedure should be observed (power off) -

1. Rotate the knob until the dial reads exactly 2.0 MC.

2. Remove the two 6-32 screws (1 top - 1 bottom) holding the magnetic shield to the oscillator mounting plate.

3. Loosen the set screws on the flexible coupling on the end nearest the oscillator.

4. Unsolder oscillator power leads.

5. Remove coaxial output connector P3.

6. Remove the three #6 nuts holding the oscillator to the mounting bracket.

7. Slide the oscillator back to disengage coupling and lift out.

8. Remove the three screws holding the oscillator cover, being careful not to turn the oscillator shaft, and slide off cover.

To replace the oscillator, follow steps 2 to 8 above in reverse order.

d. In order not to disturb the MAIN TUNING dial calibration, it is advisable that the shaft not be rotated during this operation. However, if it has been, it may be reset approximately by rotating it 1/2 turn in the clockwise direction from the counterclockwise stop position. If, after installation, the calibration is found to be off by more than 30 KC at any point on the dial, it can be set closer by the use of a frequency counter or other accurate standard. If this is necessary, the following procedure is recommended.

1. Set the FREQUENCY RANGE switch to the 2.5 - 5.0 MC position.

2. Couple the output of the Model RF-7a to the counter by means of a 6 to 10 db coaxial pad (to provide proper termination).

3. With the dial set to 2.0 MC, loosen the set screws nearest the panel on the coupling nearest the gear drive. Rotate the oscillator shaft slightly until the frequency reads 2.5 MC ± 5 KC. Tighten set screws. Check the frequency at other points over the dial and reset the oscillator, if necessary, for minimum frequency deviation over the entire range.

4. Replace magnetic shield.

V-8. LIST OF REPLACEABLE PARTS

a. The following list is divided into four sections.

The first section covers Models SB-12bS and PS-21.
The second section covers Model TTG-2.
The third section covers Model PRB-2.
The fourth section covers Model RF-7a.

b. In the case where an item appears more than once, the total quantity per section is listed only once in the "Qty In Set" column. It is listed the first time the item appears in each section.

c. A list of the Manufacturers Code Letters used in this list is given on page 166.

d. In some cases, values and ratings and source (manufacturer) shown are nominal and variations may be found. Satisfactory replacement may be made with either the listed component or an exact replacement for the part removed from the equipment.

When ordering parts from the factory, always include the following information:

1. Instrument Model Number
2. Serial Number
3. Circuit Reference Symbol
4. Description of Part

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21.

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C101		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0	17	
C102		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z	12	
C103		CAPACITOR: fixed, mylar .1 uf, 200 V Pan Part CT2125-5	AR 338C104M	4	
C104		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C105		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C106		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C107		CAPACITOR: variable, piston type, trimmer, .6 uuf to 6 uuf, 1000 V Pan Part CV2051	AV VC-5	1	
C108		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C109		CAPACITOR: fixed, tubular, .1 uf, 400 V Pan Part CT2011-10	BK 330401	2	
C201 A,B,C		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, channel type, 3 x .1 uf, +20%, -10%, 600 V Pan Part CP69B5EF104V-5	AR Type 7710-BRN	1	
C202		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 51 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C510J	AO CM15C510J	2	
C203		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C204		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 5100 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM35C512J	AO CM35C512J	1	
C205		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 270 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C271J	AO CM15C271J	2	
C206		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic twistlock, 2000 uf, 15 V Pan Part CE31X202E-1	BO Type DFP	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C207		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, metal case, .47 uf, ±10%, 300V Pan Part CT2060-1	BO 86P47493T15	4	
C301 A,B,C		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, bathtub, 3 x .1 uf, ±20%, 600 V Pan Part CP54B5FF104M-10	BK CP54B5FF104M	2	
C302		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 100 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C101J	AO CM20C101J	4	
C303		CAPACITOR: variable, ceramic trimmer, 3 - 12 uuf, NPO, 500V Pan Part CV2011-13	AP 557-3	3	
C304		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C305		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, metal case, .47 uf, ±10%, 300V Pan Part CT2060-1	BO 86P47493T15		
C306		CAPACITOR: variable, ceramic trimmer, 3 - 12 uuf, NPO, 500V Pan Part CV2011-13	AP 557-3		
C307		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, metal case, .47 uf, ±10%, 300V Pan Part CT2060-1	BO 86P47493T15		
C308		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C309		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 100 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C101J	AO CM15C101J		
C310		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C311		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 470 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C471J	AO CM20C471J	1	
C312		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 270 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C271J	AO CM15C271J		
C313		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C314		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C315		CAPACITOR: variable, ceramic trimmer, 3 - 12 uuf, NPO, 500V Pan Part CV2011-13	AP 557-3		
C316		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C317		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C318		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C319		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C320		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C321		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 100 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C101J	AO CM20C101J		
C322		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C324		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 100 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C101J	AO CM20C101J		
C325		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C326		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C327		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C328		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, metal case, .47 uf, ±10%, 300 V Pan Part CT2060-1	BO 86P47493T15		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SE-12RS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfr's. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C401		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, metal case, .047 uf, ±10%, 400 V Pan Part CT2077-1	BO 81P47394S1	1	
C402		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, threaded neck mounting, 4 uf, 600 V Pan Part CP41B1FF405K-10	BK CP41B1FF405K	1	
C403		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 51 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C510J	AO CM15C510J		
C405		CAPACITOR: fixed, metallized paper, .47 uf, 200 V Pan Part CT2131-8	AA P123ZNP	1	
C407 A,B,C		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, bath-tub, 3 x .1 uf, ±20%, 600 V Pan Part CP54B5FF104M-10	BK CP54B5FF104M		
C501		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 100 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C101J	AO CM15C101J		
C502		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C503		CAPACITOR: fixed, mylar, .1 uf, 200 V Pan Part CT2125-5	AR 338C104M		
C505		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 1000 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C102J	AO CM20C102J	1	
C506		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 10 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C100J	AO CM20C100J	1	
C507		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, -80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-1	BO 41C105		
C508		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, -80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-1	BO 41C105		
C510 A,B, C,D		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic twistlock, 4 x 20 uf, 350 V Pan Part CE34X200P-1	BO Type DFP	1	
C601 A,B		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic twistlock, 2 x 20 uf, 500 V Pan Part CE52X200S-4	AM QC2250	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12aS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C603 A,B		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, rectangular, 2 x .25 uf, 2500 V Pan Part CP70D6XK254X-10	AR 7125-2X.25	2	
C604		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C605		CAPACITOR: fixed, plastic molded, .1 uf, 400 V Pan Part CT2011-10	BK 330401		
C606 A,B		CAPACITOR: fixed, paper, rectangular, 2 x .25 uf, 2500 V Pan Part CP70D6XK254X-5	AR 7125-2X.25		
C607		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C608		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .01 uf, 500 V Pan Part CC2003-2	CJ CD16XD-103Z		
C701		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 560 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C561J	AO CM15C561J	1	
C702		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 910 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C911J	AO CM20C911J	1	
C703		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .02 uf, ±20%, 500-600 V Pan Part CC2055-1	BO 5GA-S2	2	
C704		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 470 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM15C471J	AO CM15C471J	1	
C705		Not used.			
C706		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .02 uf, ±20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2055-1	BO 5GA-S2		
C707		CAPACITOR: fixed, tubular, .1 uf, 400 V Pan Part CT2011-10	BK 330401	2	
C709		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic tubular, 100 uuf, ±10%, 600 V Pan Part CC1088A-14	AH D6-101	2	
C711		Not used.			
C713		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic tubular, 100 uuf, ±10%, 600 V Pan Part CC1088A-14	AH D6-101		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C715		CAPACITOR: fixed, mylar, .1 uf, 200 V Pan Part CT2125-5	AR 338C104M		
C717		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic disc, .05 uf, +80%, -20%, 500 V Pan Part CC2123-13	AP 827200Z5V0		
C801		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, 6,800 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM35-682J	AO CM35-682J	1	
C803		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, 10,000 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM35-103J	AO CM35-103J	2	
C805		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, 10,000 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM35-103J	AO CM35-103J		
C807		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, 10 uf, 12 VDC Pan Part CE71X100D-1	BO TE1128	2	
C809		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, 10 uf, 12 VDC Pan Part CE71X100D-1	BO TE1128		
C811		CAPACITOR: fixed, mylar .1 uf, 200 V Pan Part CT2125-5	AR 338C104M		
C813		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 820 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM20C821J	AO CM20C821J	1	
CR1		RECTIFIER: selenium, full wave bridge type, 1.5 amp Pan Part CR2021	BI C11S1B1SIG	1	
CR601		RECTIFIER: selenium, half wave cartridge type, 2000 V, 5 ma Pan Part CR2005	AT V100HF	2	
CR602		RECTIFIER: selenium, half wave cartridge type, 2000 V, 5 ma Pan Part CR2005	AT V100HF		
F601		FUSE: instantaneous, glass cartridge, 2 amp, 250 V Pan Part F1003	AG AGC2	2	
F602		FUSE: instantaneous, glass cartridge, 2 amp, 250 V Pan Part F1003	AG AGC2		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
I1		LAMP: pilot, midget flanged base Pan Part B2106	AQ 349	5	
I2		LAMP: pilot, midget flanged base Pan Part B2106	AQ 349		
I3		LAMP: pilot, midget flanged base Pan Part B2106	AQ 349		
I4		LAMP: pilot, midget flanged base Pan Part B2106	AQ 349		
I5		LAMP: pilot, midget flanged base Pan Part B2106	AQ 349		
J4		RECEPTACLE: box, solid shell 5 pin Pan Part J2028	AD MS3102A-14S-5S	1	
J101		RECEPTACLE: Type UHF Pan Part J1004	AD 83-1R	1	
J102		RECEPTACLE: bulkhead, Type BNC, Mil Type UG-1094/U Pan Part J2031	AD 31-221	4	
J103		RECEPTACLE: bulkhead, Type BNC, Mil Type UG-909/U Pan Part J2037	AD 31-206	2	
J104		RECEPTACLE: bulkhead, Type BNC, Mil Type UG-909/U Pan Part J2037	AD 31-206		
J201		JACK: tip, black Pan Part J2001	CG 407	2	
J401		RECEPTACLE: bulkhead, Type BNC, Mil Type UG-1094/U Pan Part J2031	AD 31-221		
J402		RECEPTACLE: 10 contact, female, solid shell, box mounting Pan Part J2023	AD MS3102A-18-1S	1	
J501		RECEPTACLE: 14 contact, male, solid shell, box mounting Pan Part P2006	AD MS3102A-28-2P	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
J502		RECEPTACLE: bulkhead, Type BNC, Mil Type UG-1094/U Pan Part J2031	AD 31-221		
J601		RECEPTACLE: 14 contact, female, solid shell, box mounting Pan Part J2008	AD MS3102A-28-2S	1	
J602		JACK: tip, black Pan Part J2001	CG 407		
J603		RECEPTACLE: electrical, 3 wire, a-c power, flush mount male, twistlock, polarized Pan Part J1002	CH 7486	1	
J701		RECEPTACLE: bulkhead, Type BNC, Mil Type UG-1094/U Pan Part J2031	AD 31-221		
L101A		COIL: crystal loading, 100 KC Pan Part ZN-8223	BD ZN-8223	3	
L101B		COIL: crystal loading, 100 KC Pan Part ZN-8223	BD ZN-8223		
L101C		COIL: crystal loading, 100 KC Pan Part ZN-8223	BD ZN8223		
L201		CHOKE: insulated, .68 micro-henry, ±10% Pan Part L2016	AU Type CLA	1	
L301		CHOKE: RF, 2.5 millihenry Pan Part L2019	BB 6302	1	
L601		FILTER: reactor, 8 Hy, 110 ma Pan Part L2-10789	BD L2-10789	1	
L701		CHOKE: r-f, fixed, 100 uh Pan Part L1112	CK CH-3-3	1	
P402		PLUG: 10 contact, male, straight solid shell Pan Part P2036	AD MS3106A-18-1P	1	
Q1		TRANSISTOR: 2N404 Pan Part Q2N404-2	BR 2N404	6	
Q2		TRANSISTOR: 2N404 Pan Part Q2N404-2	BR 2N404		
Q3		TRANSISTOR: 2N404 Pan Part Q2N404-2	BR 2N404		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
Q4		TRANSISTOR: 2N404 Pan Part Q2N404-2	BR 2N404		
Q5		TRANSISTOR: 2N404 Pan Part Q2N404-2	BR 2N404		
Q6		TRANSISTOR: 2N404 Pan Part Q2N404-2	BR 2N404		
R101		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX510J	AC EB5105	2	
R102		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX510J	AC EB5105		
R103		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX101J	AC EB1015	3	
R104		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX103J	AC HB1035	4	
R105		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX102J	AC EB1025	6	
R106		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 4,300 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX432J	AC GB4325	1	
R107		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 270 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX271J	AC EB2715	1	
R108		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 3,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RVA302AQ-2J	AC JU-3021	1	
R109		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX473J	AC GB4735	5	
R110		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX473J	AC GB4735		
R111		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2,200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX222J	AC EB2225	7	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R112		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 30,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX303J	AC EB3035	1	
R113		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 5,100 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX512J	AC EB5125	2	
R114		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX102J	AC EB1025		
R115		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX513J	AC EB5135	4	
R116		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX102J	AC EB1025		
R201		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15,000 ohms, ±5%, 1W Pan Part RC32BX153J	AC GB1535	2	
R202		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2,200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX222J	AC EB2225		
R203		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 50,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RVA503AQ-2J	AC JU-5031	4	
R204		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2,200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX222J	AC EB2225		
R205		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 150,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX154J	AC EB1545	1	
R206		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, concentric with R207, 50 ohms, ±10% Pan Part RVC602	BD RVC602	1	
R207		RESISTOR: variable composition, linear, concentric with R206, 500 ohms, ±10% Pan Part (See R206)	BD RVC602	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R208		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 160 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX161J	AC EB1615	1	
R210		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245	8	
R211		RESISTOR: fixed: composition, 39,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX393J	AC EB3935	1	
R212		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245		
R213		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX470J	AC EB4705	2	
R214		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX513J	AC GB5135	3	
R215		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX513J	AC GB5135		
R216		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 25,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV026	AC JU-2531	1	
R217		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 62,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX623J	AC EB6235	2	
R219		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 510,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX514J	AC GB5145	3	
R220		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 510,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX514J	AC GB5145		
R221		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245		
R222		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 510,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX514J	AC EB5145	2	
R225		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 30 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX300J	AC HB3005	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R226		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 5,100 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX512J	AC EB5125		
R227		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX153J	AC EB1535	2	
R228		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX221J	AC EB2215	4	
R301		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 6,200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX622J	AC EB6225	1	
R302		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX221J	AC EB2215		
R303		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 430 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX431J	AC EB4315	3	
R304		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX103J	AC HB1035		
R305 R309		RESISTOR: variable, composition, dual, 2 megohms, ±20%, 2 W, cw taper (front section) 2 megohms, ±20%, 2 W, cw taper (rear section) Pan Part RVT507	AC JJA-2052	1	
R306		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX205J	AC EB2055	3	
R307		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 430 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX431J	AC EB4315		
R308		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX221J	AC EB2215		
R310		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5 megohms, ±20%, 2 W Pan Part RV003	AC JU-5052	3	
R311		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 150 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX151J	AC EB1515	2	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R312		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV012	AC JU-5021	6	
R313		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX104J	AC GB1045	7	
R314		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 75,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX753J	AC GB7535	5	
R316		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104J	AC EB1045	6	
R317		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX101J	AC EB1015		
R318		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX101J	AC EB1015		
R319		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 33,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX333J	AC GB3335	1	
R320		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX153J	AC GB1535		
R321		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 50,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV014	AC JU-5031		
R322		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX473J	AC GB4735		
R323		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 5,600 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX562J	AC GB5625	1	
R324		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 68,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX683J	AC EB6835	2	
R325		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV025	AC JU-1041	4	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R326		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX102J	AC GB1025	3	
R327		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035	7	
R328		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 75,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX753J	AC GB7535		
R329		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1W Pan Part RC32BX104J	AC GB1045		
R330		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 150 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX151J	AC EB1515		
R331		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX103J	AC HB1035		
R332		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104J	AC EB1045		
R333		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 910 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX911J	AC EB9115	2	
R334		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 6,800 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX682J	AC EB6825	6	
R335		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035		
R336		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 910 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX911J	AC EB9115		
R337		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 6,800 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX682J	AC EB6825		
R338		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035		
R339		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVA-M-1005	AC RV6LAYSA502A	6	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R340		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVA-M-1005	AC RV6LAYSA502A		
R341		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVA-M-1005	AC RV6LAYSA502A		
R342		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVA-M-1005	AC RV6LAYSA502A		
R343		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 62,000 ohms*, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX623J	AC EB6235		
R344		RESISTOR: fixed, composition 8,200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX822J	AC EB8225	1	
R346		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 24,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX243J	AC EB2435	2	
R347		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX513J	AC EB5135		
R349		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 24,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX243J	AC EB2435		
R350		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVA-M-1005	AC RV6LAYSA502A		
R351		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 22,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX223J	AC EB2235	2	
R352		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX473J	AC EB4735	2	
R353		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX102J	AC GB1025		
R354		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035		

*Selected at final assembly. See schematic diagram for actual value.

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R355		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX102J	AC GB1025		
R356		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 430 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX431J	AC EB4315		
R357		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104J	AC EB1045		
R358		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX221J	AC EB2215		
R359		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035		
R360		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX104J	AC GB1045		
R361		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX102J	AC EB1025		
R362		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX201J	AC EB2015	2	
R363		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX102J	AC EB1025		
R364		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 5,600 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX562J	AC EB5625	1	
R365		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 6,800 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX682J	AC EB6825		
R366		Not used.			
R367		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX103J	AC HB1035		
R368		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 75,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX753J	AC GB7535		
R369		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 390,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX394J	AC EB3945	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R401		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 120,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX124J	AC GB1245	1	
R402		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 33,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX333J	AC EB3335	3	
R403		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1.5 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX155J	AC EB1555	1	
R405		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX473J	AC EB4735		
R406		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RVA104AQ-2J	AC JU-1041		
R407 R404		RESISTOR: variable, composition, dual, 50,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W, linear (front section) 5 megohms, ±20%, 2 W, linear (rear section) Pan Part RVT506	AC JJU-5031/5052	1	
R408		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 200,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX204J	AC EB2045	1	
R409		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV025	AC JU-1041		
R416		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 750,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX754J	AC EB7545	1	
R417		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 56,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX563J	AC HB5635	1	
R418		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 240,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX244J	AC EB2445	1	
R421		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5 megohms, ±20%, 2 W Pan Part RV003	AC JU-5052		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R422		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 5.6 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX565J	AC EB5655	1	
R423		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 5 megohms, ±20%, 2 W Pan Part RV003	AC JU-5052		
R424		RESISTOR: variable, composition, dual, 1 megohm, ±20%, 2 W, linear (front section)	AC JJU-1052/1031	1	
R218		10,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W, linear (rear section) Pan Part RVT505			
R425		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX106J	AC EB1065	1	
R426		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 910,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX914J	AC EB9145	1	
R427		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 50,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV014	AC JU-5031		
R428		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 75,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX753J	AC GB7535		
R429		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2,200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX222J	AC EB2225		
R430		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX104J	AC GB1045		
R431		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 6,800 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX682J	AC EB6825		
R432		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1.8 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX185J	AC EB1855	1	
R433		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245		
R434		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R435		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245		
R436		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX205J	AC EB2055		
R437		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104J	AC EB1045		
R439		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1.1 megohm, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX115J	AC EB1155	1	
R440		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX513J	AC EB5135		
R441		RESISTOT: fixed, composition, 51,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX513J	AC EB5135		
R442		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX153J	AC EB1535		
R443		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 12,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX123J	AC EB1235	3	
R444		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 22,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX223J	AC EB2235		
R447		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 510,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX514J	AC EB5145		
R448		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 5.1 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX515J	AC EB5155	1	
R449		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 2 megohms, ±20%, 2 W Pan Part RV017	AC JU-2052	1	
R450		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104J	AC EB1045		
R451		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX150J	AC EB1505	1	
R452		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX106J	AC EB1065	1	
R501		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 120 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX121J	AC EB1215	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R502		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 620 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX621J	AC EB6215	1	
R503		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 150,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX154J	AC GB1545	1	
R504		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245		
R505		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX104J	AC GB1045		
R506		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 68,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX683J	AC GB6835	1	
R507		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 500,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV015	AC JU-5041	1	
R508		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1.2 megohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX125J	AC EB1255	1	
R509		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX224J	AC EB2245		
R510		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 5,600 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX562J	AC EB5625	1	
R511		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX104J	AC GB1045		
R512		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 4,700 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX472J	AC EB4725	1	
R513		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2,200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX222J	AC EB2225		
R515		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX473J	AC GB4735		
R516		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 50,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV014	AC JU-5031		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R517		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX473J	AC GB4735		
R518		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 390,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX394J	AC GB3945	1	
R519		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 510,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX514J	AC GB5145		
R520		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 500,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RVX-903	BD RVX-903	1	
R521		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 270,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX274J	AC GB2745	1	
R522		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RVX-902	BD RVX-902	1	
R524		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, radial leads, 3,500 ohms, 20 W Pan Part RW20X352R-4	BU 20F3500WL	1	
R525		RESISTOR: variable, wirewound, with switch (SW501) 6 ohms Pan Part RVW060BI-1-S1	AJ Type GC-252	1	
R527		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 2 megohms. ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX205J	AC EB2055		
R528		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035		
R529		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX473J	AC HB4735	2	
R530		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX473J	AC HB4735		
R601		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX104J	AC GB1045		
R602		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10 megohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX106J	AC HB1065	4	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R603		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10 megohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX106J	AC HB1065		
R604		Not used			
R605		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 820,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX824J	AC EB8245	1	
R606		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 680,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX684J	AC EB6845	1	
R607		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 68,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX683J	AC EB6835		
R608		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103J	AC EB1035		
R609		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX513J	AC GB5135		
R610		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 10,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV005	AC JU-1031	1	
R611		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, radial leads, 6,000 ohms, 5 W Pan Part RW5X602R-4	BS Type FRL5	1	
R612		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 470,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX474J	AC GB4745	2	
R613		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 470,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX474J	AC GB4745		
R614		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, radial leads, 20,000 ohms, 10 W Pan Part RW10X203R-6	BS Type FRL10	1	
R615		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1 megohm, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX105J	AC EB1055	1	
R616		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 75,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX753J	AC GB7535		
R617		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 51 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX510J	AC GB5105	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R619		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10 megohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX106J	AC HB1065		
R620		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10 megohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX106J	AC HB1065		
R701		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 180,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX184J	AC EB1845	2	
R702		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 20,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX203J	AC EB2035	1	
R703		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX102J	AC EB1025		
R704		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 180,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX184J	AC EB1845		
R705		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 3,300 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX332J	AC EB3325	1	
R706		Not used.			
R707		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 82,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX823J	AC HB8235	3	
R708		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 253 ohms, ±1%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20AZ2530F	CM Type C1/2C	1	
R709		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 62.3 ohms, ±1%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20AZ62P3F	CM Type C1/2C	2	
R710		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 62.3 ohms, ±1%, $\frac{1}{2}$ W Pan Part RC20AZ62P3F	CM Type C1/2C		
R711		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 139 ohms, ±1%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20AZ1390F	CM Type C1/2C	1	
R712		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited, metal film, 72.8 ohms, ±1%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20AZ72P8F	CM Type C1/2C	3	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R713		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 72.8 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ72P8F	CM Type C1/2C		
R714		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 72.8 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ72P8F	CM Type C1/2C		
R715		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 98 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ980F	CM Type C1/2C	2	
R716		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 98 ohms, ±1%, ½ W Pan Part RC20AZ980F	CM Type C1/2C		
R717		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 11.9 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ11P9F	CM Type C1/2C	4	
R718		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 445 ohms, ±1%, ½ W Pan Part RC20AZ4450F	CM Type C1/2C	4	
R719		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 445 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ4450F	CM Type C1/2C		
R720		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 11.9 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ11P9F	CM Type C1/2C		
R721		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 445 ohms, ±1%, ½ W Pan Part RC20AZ4450F	CM Type C1/2C		
R722		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 445 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ4450F	CM Type C1/2C		
R723		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 11.9 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ11P9F	CM Type C1/2C		
R724		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 887 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ8870F	CM Type C1/2C	2	
R725		RESISTOR: fixed, deposited metal film, 887 ohms, ±1%, ½W Pan Part RC20AZ8870F	CM Type C1/2C		
R726		RESISTOR: variable composition, linear 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RVA104AQ-2J	AC JU-1041		

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R805		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 560 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX561J	AC EB5615	1	
R807		RESISTOR: variable, miniature, 250 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVM400	AC RV6LAYSA251A	1	
R809		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 33,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX333J	AC EB3335		
R811		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 33,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX333J	AC EB3335		
R813		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104J	AC EB1045		
R815		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX470J	AC EB4705		
R817		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 200 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX201J	AC EB2015		
S201		SWITCH: toggle, SP-ST, bat handle Pan Part S2022N	AE 81015AN	1	
S301		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2023	AE 81027-CE		
S302		SWITCH: toggle, SP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2043	AE 81021AV	1	
S402		SWITCH: miniature, rotary, 10P/2-6T, 5 section, shorting contacts Pan Part S2-13124	BD S2-13124	1	
S403		SWITCH: lever, 4 pole, 2 position, spring return Pan Part S3011	AH 1457	1	
S501		See R525			
S502		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, center off Pan Part S2042	AL 8821K5		
S701		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2096	AE 83054	6	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
S702		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2096	AE 83054		
S703		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2096	AE 83054		
S704		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2096	AE 83054		
S705		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2096	AE 83054		
S706		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, bat handle Pan Part S2096	AE 83054		
S707		SWITCH: toggle, DP-DT, center off Pan Part S2042	AL 8821K5	2	
T101		TRANSFORMER: RF, 500 KC, ±50 KC Pan Part ZN-8249	BD ZN-8249	1	
T102		TRANSFORMER: RF 500 KC, ±50 KC Pan Part ZN-8218	BD ZN-8218	1	
T401		TRANSFORMER: pulse Pan Part T2-10790A	BD T2-10790A	1	
T601		TRANSFORMER: power, low voltage. Primary: 115/230 V, 50-60 cycles, Secondary: 750 VCT, 150 MADC, 6.5 V, 4A; 5 V, 2A Pan Part T3-9877B	BD T3-9877B	1	
T602		TRANSFORMER: power, high voltage, Primary: 115V/230V, 50-60 cycles. Secondary: 6.4V, 0.6A; 2.5V, 1.75A; 1200 V, 4MA; 6.3V, 6A Pan Part T3-9875D	BD T3-9875D	1	
V1		ELECTRON TUBE: 6J6 Pan Part 6J6	BX 6J6	1	
V2		ELECTRON TUBE: 12AT7 Pan Part 12AT7	BX 12AT7	1	
V3		ELECTRON TUBE: 6BE6 Pan Part 6BE6	BX 6BE6	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
V4		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AH6 Pan Part 6AH6	BX 6AH6	1	
V5		ELECTRON TUBE: 6BH6 Pan Part 6BH6	BX 6BH6	2	
V6		ELECTRON TUBE: 12AL5 Pan Part 12AL5	BX 12AL5	1	
V7		ELECTRON TUBE: 6U8A Pan Part 6U8A	BX 6U8A	4	
V8		ELECTRON TUBE: 6U8A Pan Part 6U8A	BX 6U8A		
V9		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AU6 Pan Part 6AU6	BX 6AU6	2	
V10		ELECTRON TUBE: 12AU7 Pan Part 12AU7	BX 12AU7	4	
V11		ELECTRON TUBE: 12AU7 Pan Part 12AU7	BX 12AU7		
V12		ELECTRON TUBE: 5ADP7 Pan Part 5ADP7	BX 5ADP7	1	
V13		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AU6 Pan Part 6AU6	BX 6AU6		
V14		ELECTRON TUBE: 12AU7 Pan Part 12AU7	BX 12AU7		
V15		ELECTRON TUBE: 6BH6 Pan Part 6BH6	BX 6BH6		
V16		ELECTRON TUBE: 12AU7 Pan Part 12AU7	BX 12AU7		
V17		ELECTRON TUBE: 5651 Pan Part 5651	BX 5651	2	
V18		ELECTRON TUBE: OA2 Pan Part OA2	BX OA2	1	
V19		Not used			
V20		ELECTRON TUBE: 6U8A Pan Part 6U8A	BX 6U8A		
V101		ELECTRON TUBE: 5V4GA Pan Part 5V4GA	BX 5V4GA	1	
V102		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AS7G Pan Part 6AS7G	BX 6AS7G	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Models SB-12bS and PS-21 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
V103		ELECTRON TUBE: 12AX7 Pan Part 12AX7	BX 12AX7	1	
V104		ELECTRON TUBE: 5651 Pan Part 5651	BX 5651		
XY702		SOCKET: crystal, steatite Pan Part X2044	AN 9006	2	
XY703		SOCKET: crystal, steatite Pan Part X2044	AN 9006		
Y301*		CRYSTAL: 100 KC Pan Part Y3001-2	BD Y3001-2	2	
Y302*		CRYSTAL: 100 KC Pan Part Y3001-2	BD Y3001-2		
Y303		CRYSTAL: 100 KC Pan Part Y3001-1	BD Y3001-1	1	
Y701		CRYSTAL: 500 KC, ±.02% Pan Part Y3006	BW Model GW-41	1	
Y702		CRYSTAL: 3000 KC Pan Part Y3011	BE 9020305-1	1	
Y703		CRYSTAL: 3002 KC Pan Part Y3012	BE 9020305-2	1	
Z101		COIL: oscillator, 600 KC Pan Part ZN-8219	BD ZN-8219	1	
Z102		TRANSFORMER: RF, discriminator, 600 KC, ±50 KC Pan Part ZN-8220	BD ZN-8220	1	
Z103		TRANSFORMER: RF, 100 KC Pan Part ZN-8372	BD ZN-8372	1	
Z105		TRANSFORMER: RF, 100 KC Pan Part ZN-8222	BD ZN-8222	1	
		FUSE: instantaneous, glass cartridge, 2 amp, 250 V Pan Part F1003	AG AGC2	2	
		FUSE: instantaneous, glass cartridge, 2 amp, 250 V Pan Part F1003	AG AGC2		
		HEX KEY: short arm, #8 Allen 5/64" Pan Part E1009	BD E1009	1	
		TOOL: alignment Pan Part E1010	BD E1010	1	
		TRANSFORMER: constant-voltage, 180 VA, 60 cps, single phase Pan Part T-3003A-1	BD T-3003A-1	1	

* Supplied as a matched pair, Panoramic Part No. 2Y3001MR.

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
AT301		ATTENUATOR: variable, decade step type, 0- 100 db in 10 db steps Pan Part AT1004	CA 2519 (3/4" shaft)	1	
AT303		ATTENUATOR: variable, decade step type, 0 - 10 db in 1 db step Pan Part AT1003	CA 2517 (3/4" shaft)	1	
C101 A,B		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, plug-in type, 2 x 40 uf, 450 V Pan Part CE52X400R-1	BO PE2764	2	
C103		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, wire lead, 10 uf, 150 vdc Pan Part CE71X100J-4	AM BR1015	2	
C105		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, wire lead, 20 uf, 250 vdc Pan Part CE71A200M-4	AM BR2025	2	
C107		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, wire lead, 50 uf, 50 vdc Pan Part CE71A500G-1P	BO TE1307	2	
C111		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, .04 uf, ±5% Pan Part CM2207-4	AM 1AD3S40	2	
C112		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, 6800 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM2006-4	AM 1A5D68	2	
C113		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, 4700 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM2208-4	AM 1A5D47	2	
C117		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, 470 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM2209-4	AM 22A5T47 "D"	2	
C119		CAPACITOR: variable, silvered ceramic, N500, 7 - 45 uuf Pan Part CV2223-13	AP TS-E	2	
C121 C123		CAPACITOR: variable, dual section, front section - 100 uuf max, rear section - 10 uuf max Pan Part CV1-12361C	BD CV1-12361C	2	
C203		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic wire lead, 10 uf, 150 vdc Pan Part CE71X100J-4	AM BR1015		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C205		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, wire lead, 20 uf, 250 vdc Pan Part CE71A200M-4	AM BR2025		
C207		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, wire lead, 50 uf, 50 vdc Pan Part CE71A599G-1P	BO TE1307		
C209		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, Factory selected See schematic diagram			
C211		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, .04 uf, ±5% Pan Part CM2207-4	AM 1AD3S40		
C212		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, 6800 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM2206-4	AM 1A5D68		
C213		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, 4700 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM2208-4	AM 1A5D47		
C215		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, Factory selected See schematic diagram			
C217		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, encapsulated, 470 uuf, ±5% Pan Part CM2209-4	AM 22A5T47		
C219		CAPACITOR: variable, silvered ceramic, N500, 7 - 45 uuf Pan Part CV2223-13	AP TS-E		
C221		CAPACITOR: variable, dual section, front section - 100 uuf max rear section - 10 uuf max Pan Part CV1-12361C	BD CV1-12361C		
C301		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 1500 uuf, ±5%, 500 V Pan Part CM20C152J	AO CM20C152J	1	
C401 A,B		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic, plug-in, 2 x 40 uf, 450 V Pan Part CE52X400R-1	BO PE2764		
CR401		RECTIFIER: silicon diode, 600 ma, plug-in type Pan Part CR2018	BL 1N2389	1	
DS401		LAMP: pilot, sub-miniature, midget flanged base, 6 V, .2 amps Pan Part B2055	AQ 328	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
F401		FUSE: 1 amp, 250 V, slow blow Pan Part F2012	AZ 313001	1	
I101		LAMP: miniature, candelabra, screw base, 115 V, 3 W Pan Part B2070	AQ 356	2	
I201		LAMP: miniature, candelabra, screw base, 115 V, 3 W Pan Part B2070	AQ 356		
M301		VOLTMETER: 0 - 5 volts ac, ±3%, -6 to 16 dbm Pan Part M1004	CC 25LPB	1	
R101		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 100,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ104F	CB C1C	4	
R103		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 100,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ104F	CB C1C		
R105		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 50,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ503F	CB C1C	4	
R107		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 50,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ503F	CB C1C		
R109		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 33,300 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3332F	CB C1C	4	
R111		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 33,300 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3332F	CB C1C		
R113		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 25,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ253F	CB C1C	4	
R115		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 25,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ253F	CB C1C		
R117		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 1 megohm, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ105F	CB C1C	4	
R119		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 1 megohm, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ105F	CB C1C		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Oper.
R121		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 500,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ504F	CB C1C	4	
R123		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 500,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ504F	CB C1C		
R125		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 330,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ334F	CB C1C	4	
R127		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 330,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ334F	CB C1C		
R129		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 250,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ254F	CB C1C	4	
R131		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 250,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ254F	CB C1C		
R133		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 10 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ106F	CB C1C	4	
R135		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 10 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ106F	CB C1C		
R137		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ505F	CB C1C	4	
R139		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ505F	CB C1C		
R141		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 3.33 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3334F	CB C1C	4	
R143		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 3.33 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3334F	CB C1C		
R145		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 2.5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ255F	CB C1C	4	
R147		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 2.5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ255F	CB C1C		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R149		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX473J	AC EB4735	4	
R151		RESISTOR: variable, composition, miniature, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVM409	AC Type G Per Mil-R-94B RVGLAYSA104A	2	
R153		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX102J	AC HB1025	2	
R155		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 36,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX363J	AC EB3635	2	
R157		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX473J	AC EB4735		
R159		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 330 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX331J	AC EB3315	2	
R161		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX470J	AC EB4705	2	
R163		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, radial tab terminals, 5,000 ohms, 20 W Pan Part RW20X502R-4	BU 20F5000WL	2	
R165		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 500 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV009	AC JU-5011	2	
R167		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 300 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV004	AC JA1N040P301UA	2	
R169		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 1,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV018	AC JU-1021	2	
R201		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 100,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ104F	CB C1C		
R203		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 100,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ104F	CB C1C		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R205		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 50,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ503F	CB C1C		
R207		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 50,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ503F	CB C1C		
R209		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 33,300 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3332F	CB C1C		
R211		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 33,300 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3332F	CB C1C		
R213		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 25,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ253F	CB C1C		
R215		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 25,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ253F	CB C1C		
R217		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 1 megohm, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ105F	CB C1C		
R219		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 1 megohm, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ105F	CB C1C		
R221		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 500,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ504F	CB C1C		
R223		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 500,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ504F	CB C1C		
R225		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 330,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ334F	CB C1C		
R227		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 330,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ334F	CB C1C		
R229		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 250,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ254F	CB C1C		
R231		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 250,000 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ254F	CB C1C		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R233		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 10 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ106F	CB C1C		
R235		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 10 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ106F	CB C1C		
R237		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ505F	CB C1C		
R239		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ505F	CB C1C		
R241		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 3.33 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3334F	CB C1C		
R243		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 3.33 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ3334F	CB C1C		
R245		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 2.5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ255F	CB C1C		
R247		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 2.5 megohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ255F	CB C1C		
R249		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX473J	AC EB4735		
R251		RESISTOR: variable, composition, miniature, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RVM409	AC Type G Per Mil-R-94B RVGLAYSA104A		
R253		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 1,000 ohms, ±5%, 2 W Pan Part RC42BX102J	AC HB1025		
R255		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 36,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX363J	AC EB3635		
R257		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX473J	AC EB4735		
R259		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 330 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX331J	AC EB3315		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R261		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 47 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX470J	AC EB4705		
R263		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, radial tab terminals, 5,000 ohms, 20 W Pan Part RW20X502R-4	BU 20F5000WL		
R265		RESISTOR, variable, composition, linear, 500 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV009	AC JU-5011		
R267		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 300 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV004	AC JA1N040 P301UA		
R269		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 1,000 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV018	AC JU-1021		
R301		RESISTOR: fixed, carbon film, 600 ohms, ±1%, 1 W Pan Part RC32AZ601F	CB C1C	1	
R303		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 390 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX391J	AC EB3915	1	
R305		RESISTOR: variable, composition, linear, 300 ohms, ±10%, 2 W Pan Part RV008	AC JU-3011	1	
R309		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 300 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX301J	AC EB3015	2	
R311		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 300 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX301J	AC EB3015		
R401		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, 750 ohms, 25 W Pan Part RW25X751R-7	BC 0203	1	
R403		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 220,000 ohms, ±5%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX224J	AC GB2245	1	
R405		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 68,000 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX683J	AC EB6835	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R407		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10 ohms, ±5%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX100J	AC EB1005	1	
S101		SWITCH: rotary, 3 section, 9 position, shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12166A	BD S1-12166A	2	
S102		SWITCH: rotary, 3 section, 10 position, shorting contacts, Pan Part S1-12165A	BD S1-12165A	4	
S103		SWITCH: rotary, 3 section, 10 position, shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12165A	BD S1-12165A		
S104		SWITCH: rotary, 2 section, 2 positions, shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12164A	BD S1-12164A	2	
S201		SWITCH: rotary, 3 section, 9 position, shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12166A	BD S1-12166A		
S202		SWITCH: rotary, 3 section, 10 position, shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12165A	BD S1-12165A		
S203		SWITCH: rotary, 3 section, 10 position, shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12165A	BD S1-12165A		
S204		SWITCH: rotary; 2 section, 2 position, shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12164A	BD S1-12164A		
S301		SWITCH: toggle, DPDT, bat handle Pan Part S2080	BZ 316-B-73	2	
S309		SWITCH: rotary, 1 section, 3 position, non-shorting contacts Pan Part S1-12167A	BD S1-12167A	1	
S401		SWITCH: toggle, DPDT, bat handle Pan Part S2080	BZ 316-B-73		
T301		TRANSFORMER: hybrid coil Pan Part T3047	CD LS-141	1	
T401		TRANSFORMER: power, ac volts, Primary: 117 volts, 50/60 cycles. Secondary: 330-0-330, 85 ma dc, 320 V dc } output Pan Part T3048	AI PHC-85	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model TTG-2 (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
V101		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AU6 Pan Part 6AU6	BX 6AU6	2	
V102		ELECTRON TUBE: 6CL6 Pan Part 6CL6	BX 6CL6	2	
V201		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AU6 Pan Part 6AU6	BX 6AU6		
V202		ELECTRON TUBE: 6CL6 Pan Part 6CL6	BX 6CL6		
----		LINE CORD: ac (includes P401) Pan Part W3033-1	BD W3033-1	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model PRB-2.

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
----		ATTENUATOR: fixed, 20 db Pan Part AF1001	CF PAX-1	1	
----		ATTENUATOR: fixed, 40 db Pan Part AF1002	CF PAX-2	1	
----		ATTENUATOR: fixed, 60 db Pan Part AF1003	CF PAX-3	1	
----		PROBE TIP: pointed Pan Part E2031	CF 206009	1	
----		PROBE TIP: hooked Pan Part E2032	CF 206008	1	
----		PROBE TIP: alligator Pan Part E2033	CF 344005	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model RF-7a.

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C1		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000	9	
C2		CAPACITOR: variable, air 2.3 - 14.2 uuf	AW 15M11	4	
C3		CAPACITOR: variable, air 4 section, 10.2 - 162 uuf	BF 821119	1	
C4		CAPACITOR: fixed, silvered mica, 150 uuf, ±2%, 500 V	AO DM-19-151G	1	
C5		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001	8	
C6		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 250 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-250	3	
C7		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, +80, -20%, 100 V	BH Type BT-.01	3	
C8		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C9		CAPACITOR: variable, air, 2.3 - 14.2 uuf	AW 15M11		
C10		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001		
C11		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 250 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-250		
C12		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, +80, -20%, 100 V	BH Type BT-.01		
C13		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C14		CAPACITOR: variable, air, 2.3 - 14.2 uuf	AW 15M11		
C15		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, standoff, 1,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	AC Type SOS102W	2	
C16		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 250 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-250		
C17		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, +80, -20%, 100 V	BH Type BT-.01		
C18		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001	2	
C19		CAPACITOR: variable, air 2.3 - 14.2 uuf	AW 15M11		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model RF-7a (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
C20		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, standoff, 1,000 uuf, GMV, 500 V	AC Type SOS 102W		
C21		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C22		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic 2 x 20 uf, 450 VDC	AA AEP44J	1	
C23		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, .04 uf, +80%, -40%, 600 V	BH Type B-.04	1	
C24		CAPACITOR: fixed, electrolytic 2,000 uf, 15 VDC	AA AEP400P	1	
C25		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 15 uuf, +20%, 600 V, NPO	BH Type C15	1	
C26		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001		
C27		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C28		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001		
C29		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C30		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001		
C31		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C32		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001		
C33		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, 500 uuf, ±10%, 500 V	BT Type J 1HF	2	
C34		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 1,000 uuf, ±10%, 600 V	BH Type JL-.001		
C35		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C36		CAPACITOR: fixed, ceramic, 10,000 uuf, GMV, 600 V	BH Type B-10,000		
C37		CAPACITOR: fixed, mica, 500 uuf, ±10%, 500 V	BT Type J 1HF		
CR1		RECTIFIER: Germanium, 1N81A Pan Part 1N81A	BQ 1N81A	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model RF-7a (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
CR2		RECTIFIER: Silicon, 500 ma, 130 VAC RMS	BL M500	4	
CR3		RECTIFIER: Silicon, 500 ma, 130 VAC RMS	BL M500		
CR4		RECTIFIER: Silicon, 500 ma, 130 VAC RMS	BL M500		
CR5		RECTIFIER: Silicon, 500 ma, 130 VAC RMS	BL M500		
CR6		RECTIFIER: Silicon, 5 amp, 70 VAC RMS	BL 10LA or 10LF	2	
CR7		RECTIFIER: Silicon, 5 amp, 70 VAC RMS	BL 10LA or 10LF		
CR8		DIODE: Silicon, 5.8V, Zener	CE 1Z5.8T5	1	
DS1		LAMP: pilot, bayonet base, 12 V	AQ 1813	2	
DS2		LAMP: pilot, bayonet case, 12 V	AQ 1813		
DS3		LAMP: 6 volt, 20 amp	AQ 328	1	
F1		FUSE: cartridge, instantaneous, 3/4 amp	BM AGC3/4	1	
J1		RECEPTACLE: pin jack	AB 110BCS	3	
J2		RECEPTACLE: pin jack	AB 110BCS		
J3		RECEPTACLE: pin jack	AB 110BCS		
J4		RECEPTACLE: female single contact	AS UG1094/U	1	
L1		CHOKE: plate tuning 17 to 30 uh	AF A-547015	1	
L2		CHOKE: plate tuning 3.5 to 7.0 uh	AF A-547027	1	
L3		CHOKE: plate tuning	AF A-547022	1	
L4		CHOKE: plate tuning	AF A-547026	1	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model RF-7a (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
L5		CHOKE: RF, 240 mh	BV 3240-15	1	
L6		CHOKE: filter 6.4 henries at 50 ma DC	AF A-P19001	2	
L7		CHOKE: filter 6.4 henries at 50 ma DC	AF A-P19001		
L8		CHOKE: RF, 38 mh	BV 3038-15	1	
M1		METER: RF output 0 - 3 volts	AF A-547018	1	
P1		CONNECTOR: male 4 contact	AX 149192	1	
P3		CONNECTOR: female single contact	AS 45000	1	
R1		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104K	AC EB1041	3	
R2		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 68 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX680K	AC EB6801	3	
R3		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15,000 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX153K	AC GB1531	3	
R4		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 4,700 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX472K	AC GB4721	5	
R5		RESISTOR: variable, wire-wound, 20,000 ohms, 2 W (includes S2)	BA R20ML	1	
R6		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104K	AC EB1041		
R7		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103K	AC EB1031	3	
R8		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 68 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX680K	AC EB6801		
R9		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15,000 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX153K	AC GB1531		

List of Replaceable Parts for Model RF-7a (continued)

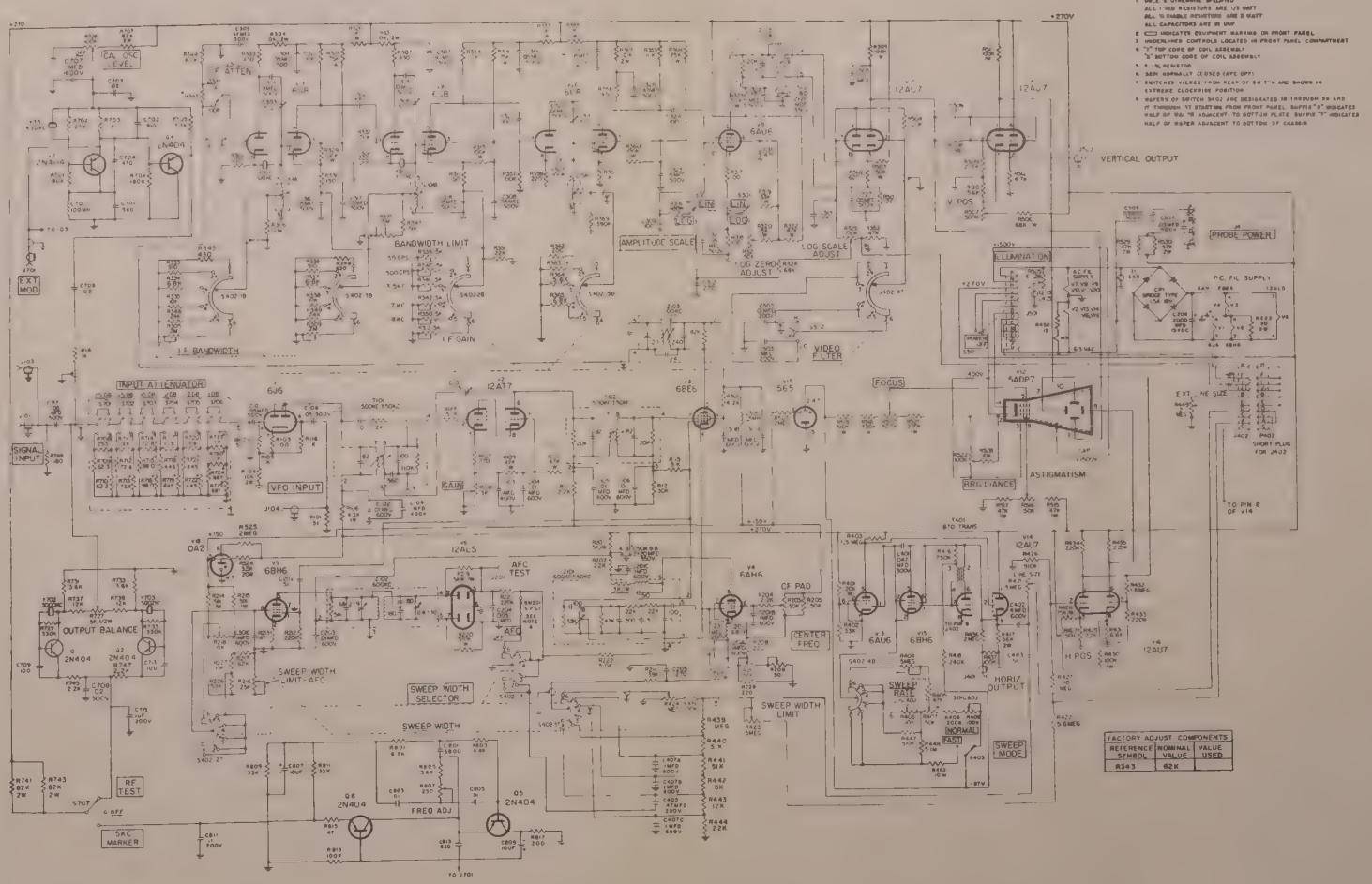
Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R10		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 4,700 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX472K	AC GB4721		
R11		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 22,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX223K	AC EB2235		
R12		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103K	AC EB1031		
R13		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 680 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX681K	AC EB6811	1	
R14		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX103K	AC GB1031	1	
R15		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 4,700 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX472K	AC GB4721		
R16		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 100,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX104K	AC EB1041		
R17		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 68 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX680K	AC EB6801		
R18		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 10,000 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX103K	AC EB1031		
R19		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 15,000 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX153K	AC GB1531		
R20		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 4,700 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX472K	AC GB4721		
R21		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, 2,500 ohms, 5 W	BC 1-D-48-F	1	
R22		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 560 ohms, ±10%, 1/2 W Pan Part RC20BX561K	AC EB5611	1	
R23		RESISTOR: fixed, wirewound, 2,000 ohms, 5 W	BC 1-D-48-F	1	
R24		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 18 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX180K	AC GB1801	3	

List of Replaceable Parts for Model RF-7a (continued)

Circuit Ref. Symbol	Stock No.	Description	Mfr. & Mfrs. No.	Qty. In Set	Qty. 3 Mo. Opn.
R25		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 18 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX180K	AC GB1801		
R26		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 18 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX180K	AC GB1801		
R27		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 22,000 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX223K	AC GB2231	1	
R28		RESISTOR: variable, wirewound 2 ohms, 25 W	BC 0360B	1	
R29		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 22,000 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX223K	AC GB2231	1	
R30		RESISTOR: fixed, composition, 4,700 ohms, ±10%, 1 W Pan Part RC32BX472K	AC		
S1		SWITCH: rotary, 3 section ceramic wafer	AH 97311N3C	1	
S2		SWITCH: SP-ST (p/o variable resistor R5)	BA US30	1	
T1		TRANSFORMER: power plate and filament Primary: 117 V, 50 to 400 cps Secondary No. 1: 200 V RMS, 60 ma Secondary No. 2: 18 V, 1.0 amp, Hermetic sealed	AF A-P16019	1	
V1		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AU6 Pan Part 6AU6	BG 6AU6	3	
V2		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AU6 Pan Part 6AU6	BG 6AU6		
V3		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AU6 Pan Part 6AU6	BG 6AU6		
V4		ELECTRON TUBE: 6AH6 Pan Part 6AH6	BJ 6AH6	1	
V5		ELECTRON TUBE: OB2 Pan Part OB2	BG OB2	1	
XDS1		LAMPHOLDER: bayonet base	BN 1925	2	
XDS2		LAMPHOLDER: bayonet base	BN 1925		
XF1		FUSEHOLDER: panel mounting	AZ 342003	1	
---		OSCILLATOR: variable, 2.5 to 5.0 MC Pan Dwg. P5-15196-2	AF 481A	1	

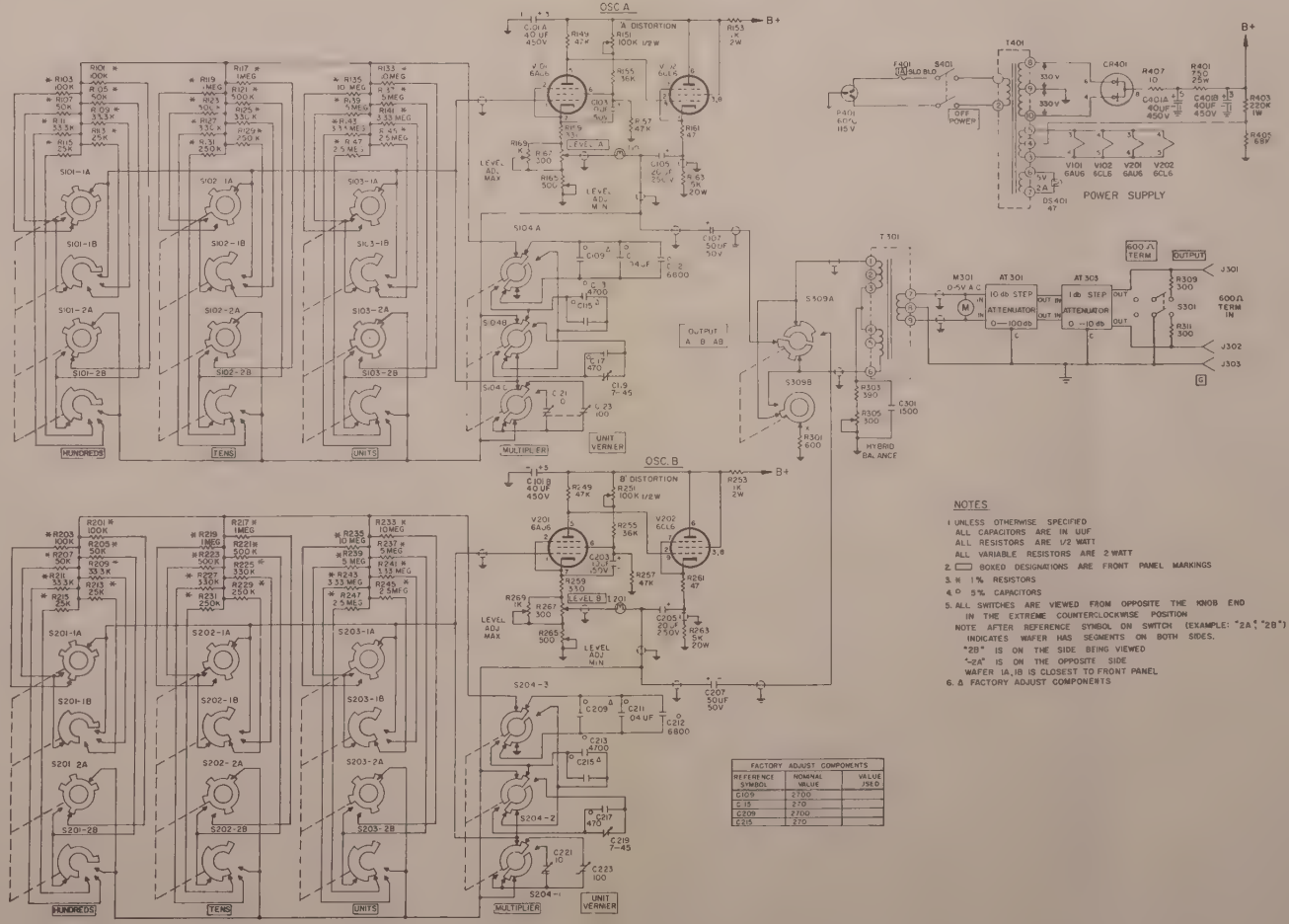
MANUFACTURERS CODE FOR LIST OF REPLACEABLE PARTS

AA	Aerovox Corporation
AB	Alden Products Company
AC	Allen Bradley Company
AD	Amphenol Electronics Corporation
AE	Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Company
AF	Budelman Electronics Corporation
AG	Bussman Manufacturing Company
AH	Centralab Division of Globe-Union, Inc.
AI	Chicago Standard Transformer Corporation
AJ	CTS Corporation
AK	Clarostat Manufacturing Company, Inc.
AL	Continental Carbon, Inc.
AM	Cornell Dubilier Electric Corporation
AN	Eby Sales Company
AO	Electro Motive Manufacturing Company
AP	Erie Resistor Corporation
AQ	General Electric Company
AR	Gudeman Company
AS	Industrial Products Corporation
AT	International Rectifier Corporation
AU	International Resistance Company
AV	J.F.D. Electronics
AW	E. F. Johnson Company
AX	Johnson Labs.
AY	Kulka Electric Manufacturing Company, Inc.
AZ	Littelfuse, Inc.
BA	P. R. Mallory & Company, Inc.
BB	J. W. Miller Company
BC	Ohmite Manufacturing Company
BD	Panoramic Electronics, Inc.
BE	Piezo Crystal Company
BF	Radio Condenser Corporation
BG	Radio Corporation of America
BH	Radio Material Corporation
BI	Radio Receptor, Inc.
BJ	Raytheon Manufacturing Company
BK	Sangamo Electric Company
BL	Sarkes Tarzian, Inc.
BM	Sightmaster Corporation
BN	Herman H. Smith, Inc.
BO	Sprague Products Company
BP	Switchcraft, Inc.
BQ	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
BR	Texas Instruments, Inc.
BS	Tru-Ohm Products Division, Model Engineering & Manufacturing, Inc.
BT	Underwood Corporation
BU	Ward-Leonard Electric Company
BV	Wilco Corporation
BW	Wright Electronics, Inc.
BX	Any E. I. A. Electron Tube Manufacturer
BY	Glenco Corporation
BZ	Carling Electric, Inc.
CA	Daven Company
CB	Kidco, Inc.
CC	Pace Electrical Instruments Company, Inc.
CD	United Transformer Corporation
CE	Motorola Semiconductors, Inc.
CF	Tektronix
CG	Birnbach Radio Company, Inc.
CH	Harvey Hubbell, Inc.
CJ	Solar Manufacturing Corporation
CK	Teleradio Engineering Corporation
CL	Cutler-Hammer, Inc.
CM	Kidco, Inc.



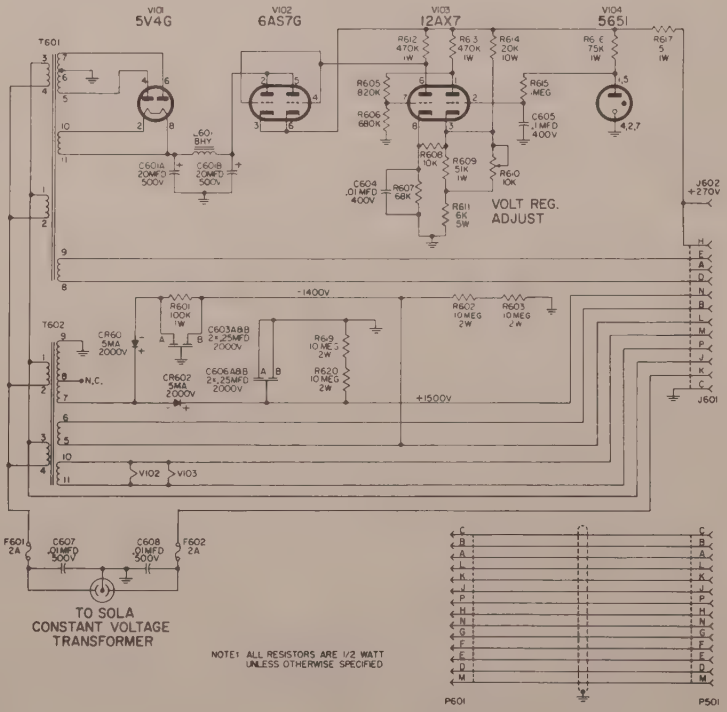
P4-15258

Schematic Diagram, Model SB-12bS

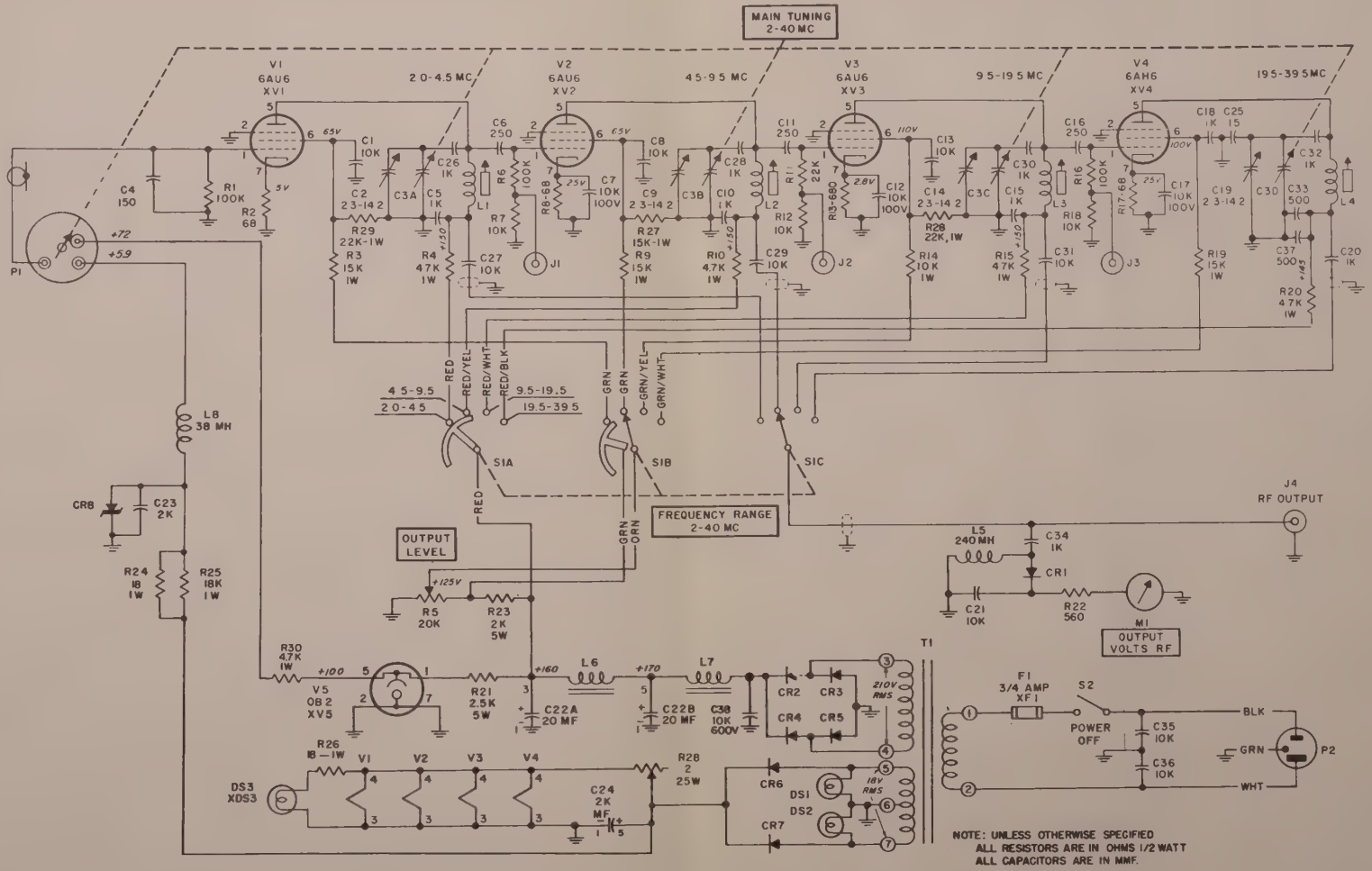


P4-15207B

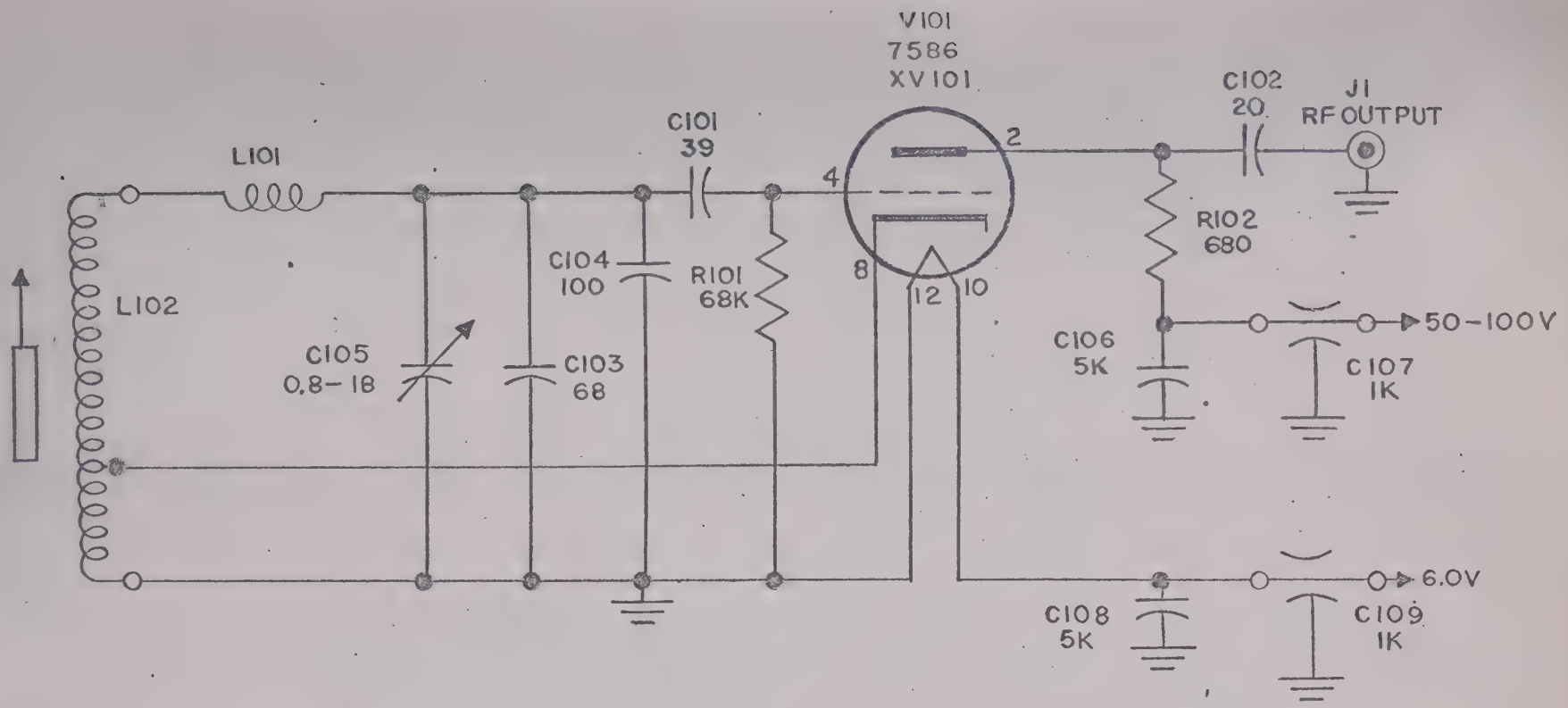
Schematic Diagram, Model TTG-2.



Schematic Diagram, Power Supply, Model PS-21.

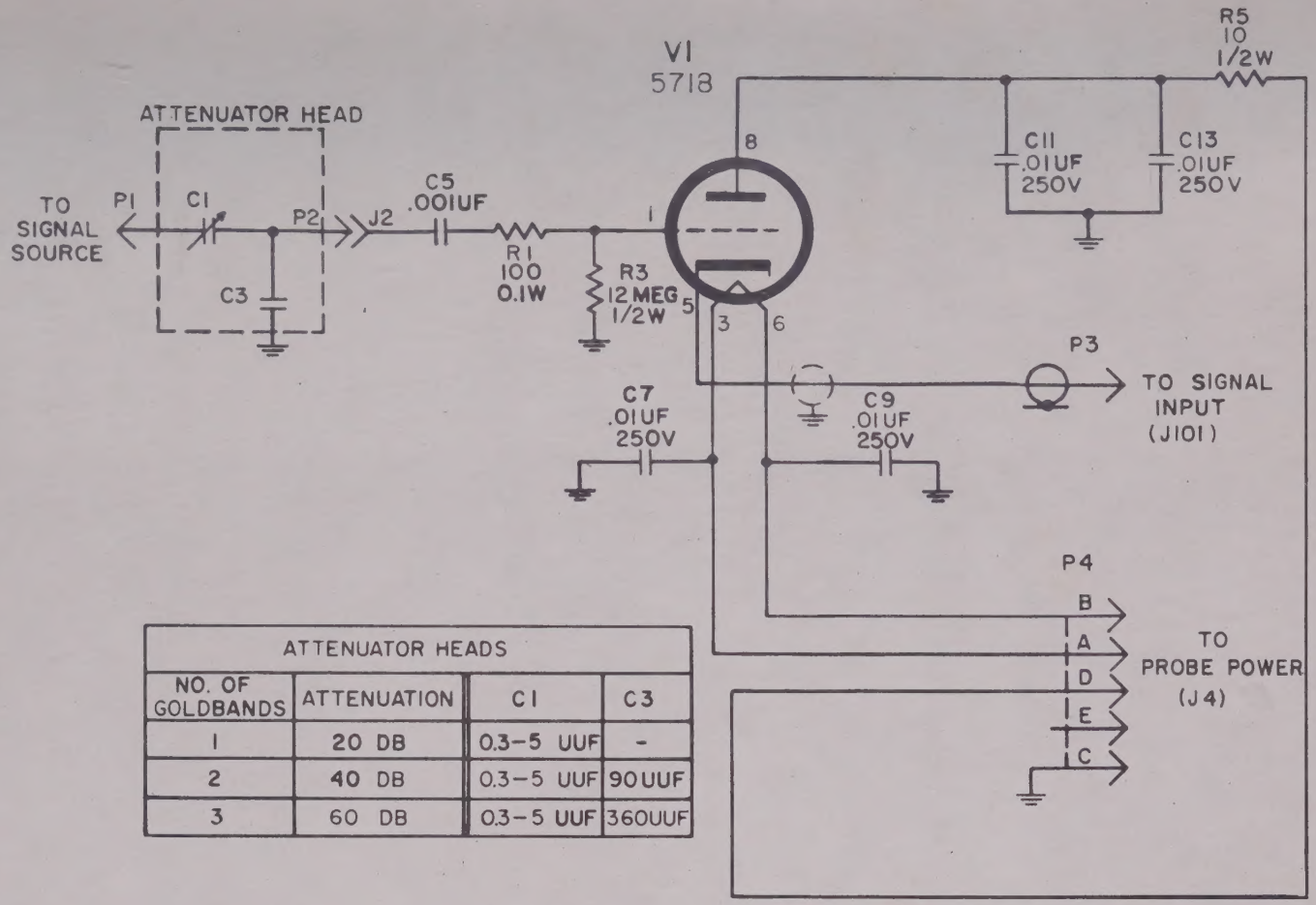


RF-7A Tuning Head, Schematic Diagram



				JOB	RELEASED FOR FABRICATION	RELEASED FOR QUOTATION ONLY	
	NEXT ASSEMBLY						
	NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED THE FOLLOWING TOLERANCES WILL APPLY: ANGLES ± 1/2 DEGREE; FRACTIONAL DIM. ± .015; DECIMAL DIM. ± .005; DRILLED HOLES ± .003	USED ON RF-7o	DRAFTSMAN EMF 8.22.60	PANORAMIC RADIO PRODUCTS, INC. MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK			
			CHECKER	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM VARIABLE FREQ. OSC. 2.5–5 OMC MODEL RF-7o			
			ORIGINATOR				
REVISION			APPROVED MECH. / ELECT. / SALES / ENG.	SCALE ~	DWG PI-15196-2/2	REVISION C	

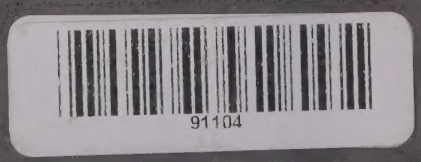
GRIEVE PRESS, INC., BROOKLYN 17, N. Y. ULTRAVEL NO. 400R



ATTENUATOR HEADS			
NO. OF GOLDBANDS	ATTENUATION	C1	C3
1	20 DB	0.3–5 UUF	-
2	40 DB	0.3–5 UUF	90 UUF
3	60 DB	0.3–5 UUF	360 UUF

P5-15197

Schematic Diagram, Cathode-Follower Probe, Model PRB-2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